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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

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VOL. XIX NO. 186- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NEW FLAG TO BE UNFURLED TO-DAY

MAHATMAJI'S TRIPLE MESSAGE TO PARSIS

—:o:—

Take To Khadi And Save Starving Millions

FOLLOW MITHUBEN'S EXAMPLE

In spite of heavy rain, the Cowasji Jehangir Hall was packed to its utmost capacity on Friday evening by Parsi ladies and gentle men who came in large numbers to hear Mahatma Gandhi's message, which was specially meant for the Parsi community. The meeting was called by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, and the proceeds of the sale of tickets which amounted to Rs. 3,000 were given away to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram.

Mrs. Goshiben Captain presided.

When Mahatma Gandhi came, he was received with deafening cheers which lasted for a couple of minutes. Mahatma Gandhi gave a triple message to the Parsi community in his address: (1) Use Khadi; (2) Do away with liquor traffic and (3) Exercise simplicity of life.

STATESMAN AND SAINT.

Mr. B.F. Bharucha in introducing Mahatma Gandhi said that Mahatma Gandhi was the cynosure of the whole world. He was fighting for the Truth and he was sure that truth would prevail in the end. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was both a statesman and a saint and Mr. Bharucha warned Messrs. MacDonald, Lloyd George and Lord Reading to bring about a settlement with him both in the interests of England and of India.

Mahatma Gandhi then amidst deafening cheers said that he had not even a spare minute to deliver a lecture, because the time of delivering lectures had already gone. Some time ago when he was released from jail, Mr. Bharucha took a promise from him to find time to address at least once to the Parsi community. After that he came to Bombay many a time, but somehow or other, Mr. Bharucha did not press him for the fulfilment of the promise. Now, perhaps, Mr. Bharucha thought that he would be going away to England, and, therefore, he was compelled to fulfil his promise that day. Mahatma Gandhi then said, that he had to go for his prayer at 7-30 and after prayer he wolud be busy till 11 p.m. and, therefore, he had to be very brief in his speech.

TAKE TO KHADI.

Coming to his address, he said that there was no doubt that the Parsi community had done much for the country, but he thought that they had not come to his expectation. There were 60 lakhs of villages in India and if the Parsi community were to exercise their charity towards these poor starving millions, they should use the clothes made by these poor villagers. Then the Parsi community should also try to spin for themselves. There was a time in India when every household had a Charkha; but they could not make any improvement in it, while Lancashire continued to keep its pace with progress and made improvements in their spinning machinery with the result that Indian people who used hand-spun cloth discontinued doing so and began to use the Lancashire fine cloth. The Parsi community should remember that if they put on Khadi, they would support millions of poor people. Parsis were well-known for their charity. But which charity was better, the charity of service or the charity of giving money asked Mahatmaji. If the Parsis put on Khadi they would demonstrate to the world two things. Firstly, that they suffered for the sake of the poor and secondly, that they served the poor. He thought therefore, that suffering and service were better kind of charities than any other charity.

STOP LIQUOR TRADE.

The other thing that he wanted to tell the Parsis was in regard to the liquor trade. Many Parsis kept liquor shops which was the cause of the suffering of the poor. He did not think that it was a very great thing for the Parsis to do away with the liquor traffic. The Parsis came from Persia and had adapted themselves in such a way that they could very easily do away with the liquor shops and successfully prosper in any other business. The charity which the Parsi community would do by doing away with the liquor trade would be immense to the country and when history is written of this country it would be stated of the Parsis that they made great sacrifices for the country. In this regard, Mithuben had served Gujerat for which the Parsi community should be proud. What Mithuben had done for Gujerat every Parsi should do for his country. It is for the Parsi community to create an atmosphere that the bane of liquor traffic might be done away with. Some might say what business then the Parsi liquor shopkeepers should get into. Mahatma Gandhi said that the Parsi community was so much enterprising that they would be successful in any other business if they stopped the liquor traffic. Take the case of Parsi Rustomji in South Africa, he said. Rustom ji had liquor business first which he closed down and got into other business and amassed great wealth and gave lakhs of rupees in charity. He hoped, therefore, the Parsi community would seriously consider that point.

DO AWAY WITH LUXURY.

The third point was in regard to simplicity of life. He did not know whether he would go to England or not. People say he was going to England on the 15th, but he (Mahatma Gandhi) was not sure himself. Whether he went to England or not he would say one thing to the Parsi community that they need not be afraid of their rights and privileges. The Parsi community was the smallest community in the whole of India, as it had hardly a population of a lakh. They had no reason to fear for the future, because they had been backed up by their self-reliance and strength. The Parsi community has done no wrong to any other community in India and they should rest assured that no community would harm them. But he would appeal to them to exercise simplicity of life. The Parsis were accustomed to a standard of life, namely, they wanted costly furniture and other paraphernalia, which other communities did not have. In future, they would have to try to exercise simplicity and self-control. When the National Congress demands that the highest official in India would be paid only Rs. 500, he felt assured that by that time the economic conditions in India would be so changed that everything would be had cheaply. For instance, doctors charge one guinea for consulta-

(Continued on page 9.)

"Magna Carta" Of Swaraj Citizenship

—:o:—

FREEDOM OF OPINION, ASSOCIATION AND CONSCIENCE GUARANTEED

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AND DISABILITY TO NONE

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO GO

After a heated debate lasting over an hour, the A. I. C. C. adopted on Friday the new design for National Flag recommended by the Working Committee. There was loud applause, when Mahatmaji raised his hand in support of the motion, when it was put to vote.

Bombay will be the first city which will have the unique privilege of first saluting the new National Flag which will be unfurled to-day (Saturday) by the Congress President at the Congress House.

The Report of the Fundamental Rights Committee was considered clause by clause. There was quite a crop of amendments which were mostly, thrown out after discussion.

On the question of State Neutrality in Religion, there was a heated debate, lady members like Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mrs. Kale and Shrimati Kameshwari Amma being in the vanguard of opposition on the ground that social reform would be held up under the cloak of religion, as at present. They did not desire that the State should be indifferent to social reform on the excuse that some religious prejudice is involved.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment to make primary education compulsory was carried by an overwhelming majority, it being the first success of a member against the "walk-over" of the Working Committee.

The A. I. C. C. resumed its sitting on Friday afternoon at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, and proceeded with the discussion of the Working Committeee's resolution regarding change in the National Flag.

Mr. Sidhwa of Karachi raised a question at the outset about the political situation in the country and Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Round Table Conference. They were very anxious, he said, to know whether Mahatma Gandhi was going to England in pursuance of the Karachi Congress resolution. Although they read lot about it in the Press, nothing had been said in the Committee so far, nor had that question been yet put on the agenda.

President promised the House that after the day's work was over he would request Mahatmaji to say something about that.

OMITTED CLAUSES.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru then referred to the Fundamental Rights Committee's report and informed the House that two small but important clauses had been left out of the typed copy circulated to the members. The omission was due to inadvertence. In the chapter on "Fundamental Rights and Duties" Clauses (xi) and (xii) had been omitted. They were as follows:—

(xi) The state shall confer no titles.

(xii) There shall be no capital punishment.

Pandit Jawaharlal then announced that his note on the London Branch of the National Congress submitted to the A. I. C. C. was placed on the table.

NEW NATIONAL FLAG.

The Committee then considered the report of the National Flag Committeee and the recommendation made by the Working Committee thereon.

Pandit Jawaharlal then moved the resolution passed by the Working Committee which was already published in "The Chronicle."

In commending the resolution to the House, Pandit Jawaharlal acquainted the House with the original suggestions of the Flag Committee and the decision taken by the Working Committee on it. He told the House why the Working Committee had not accepted the recommendations of the Flag Committee. There was unanimity of opinion in both the Committees on the principle that the National Flag did not and should not have any communal significance. The Working Committee had recommended a slight change in the Flag but that change was in no way derogatory to the prestige of the present flag in whose honour the country had made such immense sacrifices. Pointing to the three flags, namely, the old one, another recommended by the Flag Committee and the third recommended by the Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal maintained that the last one was the best as it had three colours representing the aspirations of the Indian Nation. Suggestions received from various quarters had been carefully considered and very many of them had been incorporated in the new flag designed by the Working Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal hoped that now at least the controversy over the flag question would be forgotten.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COLOURS

Dr. Syed Mohimud seconded the resolution and explained what the three colours and the Charkha stood for. Saffron, he said represented courage and sacrifice, white, peace and truth and green faith and chivalry while the spinning wheel represented the hope of the masses.

There were two amendments to the resolution, one altering the flag on communistic lines and the other urging the retention of the old flag. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, a member of the Flag Committee, in his separate note attached to the report, had given his personal opinion that the old flag should stand. An amendment embodying this view was moved in the House.

Sjt. Purnachandra Mitra of Karachi, speaking on his amendment, pleaded that the present flag had its history built on traditions which it was impossible to forget.

SATYAMURTI FOR STATUS QUO.

Sjt. Satyamurti strongly opposed the proposed change in the flag. He said once the Congress started changing the flag there would be no knowing to what end they would have to go. He felt conservation was preferable in the matter. National flags always grew by convention and not by parliamentary enactment. He proposed that "the present national flag should remain in vogue and there should be no change.

POINT OF ORDER.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi raised a point of order asking whether

THE NEW NATIONAL FLAG

To-day's Salutation Ceremony At Congress House

The Flag Salutation Ceremony with the New Indian National Flag will take place to-day (Saturday) at the Congress House, at 8 a.m. (S. T.). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, will hoist the flag.

All-India leaders now in Bombay will attend the function.

A Cinema Film of the whole function will be taken to be exhibited in the Theatres of Bombay.

Volunteers belonging to various corps are requested to be present at the Congress House precisely at 7 a.m. (S. T.).

Prabhat Pherries also are requested to muster strong.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, will be in charge of Volunteers and will personally supervise the drill at the time of salutation.

All Desh Sevikas are asked to be present at the Congress House, to take part in the first Flag Salutation ceremony of the New Indian National Flag, at 7 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).

the A.I.C.C. had the right to effect a change in the flag. He maintained that it was a constitutional matter and it was only open for the Congress to effect the change by accepting a resolution at its next session.

The president ruled out the point and held that the A. I. C. C. was fully competent to tackle the question. He added that certainly a situation had arisen in the country when the question required consideration.

Resuming his observations Sjt. Satyamurti pointed out that the Flag Committee in its own report had put forward arguments which went to show that there was absolutely no case for a change. The only difficulty was that there was the communal interpretation put upon the colours but in his opinion that difficulty could be easily got over by declaring that interpretation would hold no more.

He appealed to the Working Committee not to make a concession to people who have no grievance in reality.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar a member of the Flag Committee seconded the motion.

Mr. Sidhwa of Karachi supported the change, because he wanted to do away with communalism. He thought it would be a good way of putting an end to communalism in respect of India's flag.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon wanted that although the red colour should be replaced by saffron the order of the colours should remain as it is. He wanted to move an amendment to that effect but as he had not sent it in time the sense of the House was taken which did not allow the amendment to be moved.

SATISFACTION TO SIKHS.

Master Tarasingh the Sikh representative on the Flag Committee supported the change. He said that the Sikh opposition to the present flag was as old as the flag and if the new flag was adopted he assured the House that the Sikhs would be satisfied.

IDEAL AND NOT COLOUR.

Pandit Sunderlal further supporting the change referred to the Flag Satyagraha of Nagpur. He said that those who sacrificed for the flag then and the thousands of Indians who did so last year did so for an ideal and not for the particular colours. They were

(Continued on page 9.)

FLOUTING PARENT BODY

Why London Branch Of Congress Should Be Disaffiliated

JAWAHARLAL'S NOTE TO A. I. C. C.

The following note on the London Branch of the National Congress was submitted to the All-India Congress Committee by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C.:—

In compliance with the directions of the All-India Congress Committee I am submitting this note to the Committee. I regret, however, that owing to the absence of old records in the Allahabad Office I am unable to give all the details, and I crave the indulgence of the Committee for not being as exact as I should be in such a note.

The London Branch was formed in the latter half of 1928. In December 1928 affiliation was granted to it. In 1929 the branch paid its affiliation fee. During 1929 I had to draw the attention of the branch on more than one occasion to the fact that its general attitude to the parent body was undesirable. Resolutions were passed by it repeatedly in strong criticism of the Congress and **I pointed out to it that it seemed to mistake its function and position in the Congress organisation. It was none of its business to dictate policy to us from London.**

DELHI MANIFESTO AND AFTER.

Soon after the Leaders' Manifesto which was issued early in November 1929 from Delhi, on the statements made by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy regarding the proposed Round Table Conference, the London Branch passed a resolution of condemnation of this manifesto. The language used was, as usual, very strong and, in particular, violent attacks were made on Congress leaders. The Congress itself was also attacked. Thereupon I wrote to the Branch and told them that they had no business to act in this manner and that they could not continue their association with the Congress if they acted in this manner. They continued however their attacks on the Congress and its prominent leaders.

HOSTILITY TO CONGRESS.

Early in 1930 I wrote to them again and told them that as they were persisting in an attitude of hostility to the Congress and were carrying on activities contrary to the Congress policy, they could not continue their affiliation to the Congress. I suggested to them that as an independent body, unconnected with the Congress, they would have full liberty to act in any manner they chose and it would be fair to us as well as to them, if the ywould of their own initiative, ask us to put an end to the bond that connected them with the Congress. If however they were not prepared to do this, then I asked them, as President of the A. I. C. C.,

to show cause why they should not be disaffiliated. So far as I can remember no answer came to this letter.

It is difficult to be positive that they did not answer as our foreign letters were often tampered with by the British Government, a little later the Civil Disobedience movement started and most of us went to prison.

VIOLENT ATTACKS.

I have no exact knowledge of what happened during the movement but when I came out of prison for a brief period in October 1930 I have a recollection that the acting Secretary of the A. I. C. C. complained to me of some of the activities of the London Branch. I could not take any action as I was re-arrested 8 days later.

The Delhi Settlement in March 1931 was immediately followed by a violent attack by the London Branch on the Congress and its leaders, and specially on Gandhiji, who appears to be the 'bete noire' of the branch. Ever since then there have been a succession of such attacks.

Gandhiji and other prominent Congressmen have been referred to as traitors betraying the interests of the country and the masses.

Syt. S. Saklatwala, a leading member of the Branch, has taken a particularly prominent part in these attacks.

COMRADE "SAK'S" ATTITUDE.

A proposal was made in the Branch recently to take out a black flag procession to meet Gandhiji on the day of his arrival in London as the sole representative of the Congress. There was some opposition to this and ultimately a compromise was arrived at that there should be no such hostile demonstration but that there should also not be any welcome.

On the 27th June 1931 an Indian Political Conference was held in London under the presidency of Syt. Vithalbhai J. Patel. At this Conference Syt. S. Saklatwala and several other members of the London Branch created a disturbance and the Conference had to be adjourned. Syt. S. Saklatwala circulated a leaflet at the Conference in which he referred to "the treachery of the Indian National Congress leaders at Karachi under the arch-hypocrite, Gandhi." The "Congress Crowd" is said to have brought about "a betrayal of liberty and a consolidation of the forces of exploitation and profiteering." "Their apostle" it is added, "is the cotton-wool Saint, Gandhi, the arch-hypocrite." Further reference is made to "the low and disgusting intrigue of Gandhi, the faithful ally and servant of British suzerainty in the East."

DISAFFILIATION ASKED FOR.

Syt. S. Saklatwala in spite of his horror at and disgust with the Congress and his open repudiation of the Congress creed and policy, continues and insists on continuing his membership of the London Branch. He can do so because he has strong support in the Branch, otherwise action would have been taken against him and other members of his way of thinking. Instead of this, however, the president and treasurer of the Branch, Syt. S. S. Mohamedi, who disagreed with Syt. Saklatwala, has recently had to resign from his offices as well as from the membership of the Branch.

Owing to the activities of the London Branch most of the Indian residents of London have kept aloof from it. On behalf of many of these, as well as some members of the Branch, Syt. S. S. Mohamedi has requested the President by cable and letter to disaffiliate the Branch.

We have not been in communication with the London Branch for a considerable time. We have read of many of their activities in the public press. I believe we have not received their annual affiliation fee since 1929.

AMERICAN BRANCH.

I should like to add to this note that of our foreign branches, the New York Branch was disaffiliated early in 1930. I regret to say, however, that a gentleman still describes himself as the president of this branch and it may be that some people in America consider him to be our representative.

The Kabul Branch has not functioned at all for a long time past. No action has been taken against it, but it may be considered to have ceased to exist.

Legislative Control Of Usury Urged

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Sir Mohammad Yakub M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution urging Government to undertake legislation with a view to control money-lending and unrestricted usurious rates of interest in India.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Situations Vacant

WANTED—AGENTS to sell KEROSENE, CRUDE OIL LUBRIANTS, etc. Apply to The INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY, Nawab Building, Bornby Road, Bombay.
A R5618

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RELIABLE SMART EDUCATED and CULTURED YOUTH seeks POST as Hotel-manager caretaker, retainer, steward, storekeeper, rent collector, or any similar post.—Bombay or Suburb. Apply to Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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P.

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AMERICAN COTTON "SUNRISE WEEKLY" Rupee one and "Sunrise Monthly" Full August Forecasts for annas four only both issued to-day. Our last Weekly gave beautiful results in Race Tips also two Special figures, Saturday 3.25 and Wednesday 8.07 came right! This Weekly also contains Race Tips with Sure Winners Trebling and next Full Week's Special Cotton Figures. Our Rupees Ten "Certainty" given free to buyers of "Weekly"! Our "Sunrise" Monthly also contains daily figures with thirty worth-knowing every one's Astrological Life-Reading Subjects! Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road near Excelsior; also available from Prathana Samaj and Charni Road Junctions Newspapers Shops. Our to-day's cent per cent "Certainty Figure" will never fail. Price Rupees Ten.
P R5620

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JA R 5613

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A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS with no Capital. Unique Scheme for you to take advantage of. Particulars from—"RADIO", P. O. Box 536, Calcutta. Stamps for reply not required.
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ALL SORTS MANGO. LICHI GRAFTS 4 years' old, fruiting next year Rs. 25 dozen. Advance essential. Expenses extra. Catalogue free. Director, HORTICULTURAL Farm No. 8. DARBHANGA.
F R 5610A

IRISH FREE STATE HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP. 1931.—Tickets in the above are now obtainable on application, with remittance at the rate of Rs. 7 each to:—VERNON & CO., P.O. Box 79, 37, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.
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TO LET—At VILE PARLE, GROUND FLOOR of one Bungalow, just two minutes' walk from Railway Station. Please apply to A .M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.
C R5590

TO LET—Unique opportunity best lighted and ventilated Office Rooms Rs. 25, 30, 55, and 100. Centrally situated. Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, lift. Apply to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS GRADUATE, University prizeman offers tuitions (Mathematics, Sanskrit, Physics) to First-Year and High School Students. Apply Box No. 1098, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

TEMPORARY ILLUMINATION.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

In accordance with Section 30-(1) (b) (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1922 and the Electrical Inspector to Government's letter No. 176 T. 10|3557, dated 29th July, 1931, the PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that after the first day of September, 1931, no temporary illumination installation in any place where more than one hundred people are likely to congregate will be connected to the Company's mains unless seven days clear notice has previously been given to the Commissioner of Police.

C.N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
General Manager.
Electric House,
3rd August, 1931.
3360.

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS for the marginally noted works are invited and will be received in the Office of the undersigned till 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 11th August. 1931. Further details available in Office during Office hours, Tenders not conforming to the rules of submission are likely to be rejected.

1. Extension to Kalyan Kariat Road (Kulgaon Don) in Kalyan Taluka. Work estimated to cost about Rs. 2,000. Earnest money with the tender Rs. 50, work to be completed before the end of February, 1931.
2. Special Repairs to the bridge at Gokhiwre on Bassein-Ambadi-Road in mile No. 4/6 in Bassein Taluka. Work estimated to cost about Rs 12,000. Earnest money with the tender Rs. 300. (To be completed by the end of October, 1931).

Office of the District Local Board.
Thana, 1st August, 1931.

(Sd.) G. D. VARTAK,
President,
District Local Board, Thana.
3347

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58 Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director provisionally made by the Board.
4. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
5. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July, 1931 to 8th August, 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1931.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 11th August, 1931, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 19th July, 1931).
3381

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE

Bombay, 13th July, 1931.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1931, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1931, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
3324.

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER ORDERS of the First Class Court, Poona in Insolvency Petition No. 40 of 1929 House No. 323, Main Street, Camp, Poona is put up to sale by Public Auction. The sale will be held on 15th August, 1931, on the premises at 3 p.m. The sale will be confirmed after the sanction of the First Class Court, Poona.

For particulars and further details and conditions of sale, please apply to Jehangir Dorabjee Anklesaria, 593 Sachapir Street, Camp Poona, the Mortgagee Receiver or to the undersigned.

K. G. DRAVID.
Pleader for the Receiver.
Poona.
Dated 2nd August, 1931.
517, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona City.
3345

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala and E. C. Reid, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 16th July, 1931.
3328

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 10th Instant, at 11 o.clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th August, 1931.
3375.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and debts belonging to the Estate of ABDUL REHMAN MOLEDINA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Piece-goods Merchant in the name of A. Moledina and Co., at Chakla Street, Bombay ..... Deceased.
UMER HAJI ADAM, also of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Manager of the estate of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and the sole Executor of the Will and Codicil of Bai Fatmabai, the sole residuary legatee under the Will of the said Abdul Rehman Moledina residing at Kambekar Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
3rd day of August, 1931.
Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3368

Legal Notices

NOTICE

ESTATE of Bai SUNDERBAI widow of Sunderdas Parmanand Kapadia, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at the time of her death at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Sunderdas Parmanand Kapadia, who died intestate at Bombay, on or about the 27th day of April, 1922, and the letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 16th day of July, 1931, to Hirjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, Esq., Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay on behalf of Shanti the minor daughter of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall attain majority), are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their Office at 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, as his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 7th day of August 1931.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Administrator's Attorneys.
3376

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2529 of 1930.

DIVAN BAHADUR KESHARISINGH CHANDMAL ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
KANAIYALAL DWARKADAS, a firm ..... Defendants.
To
(1) Shriram Totalia, (2) Kanaiyalal Totalla, (3) Dwarkadas, (4) Salakram Shriram, Partners of the abovenamed Defendants' firm.

SUMMONS TO ANSWER PLAINT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against the Defendants praying that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 20,238-0-0, interest at 7½ per cent per annum from Kartik Sud 1st S.Y. 1987 (22-10-30) till judgment, costs of suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment. This suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal for the 22nd day of September, 1931, and you are hereby to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
3373

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES GREY CALENDERED JACONNETS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 8th August, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Corner of Chumpa Galli, near Mulji Jaitha Market, by Order of Messrs. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Laxmidas Parbhudas of Sancha Galli, Mulji Jaitha Market.

42 Bales Grey Calendered Jaconnets, including:—

Bales.	No.	Sizes.
5	436	20 Yds.
2	440	20 ,,
25	444	20 ,,
5	448	20 ,,
5	452	20 ,,

TERMS:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.

AUCTION SALE 43 BALES BLEACHED SARIES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at corner of Chumpa Gully, near M. J. Market by order of Messrs. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mangalchand Chunilal the defaulting purchasers.

43 Bales bleached saries of different borders 5, 6 and 9 yards of 40's and 60's yarn.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 9th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, 8, Queen's Road, next to Bombay Presidency Radio Club, near Church Gate Station, of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Vulcan Motor Car, etc.

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PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
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Time:—8—12, 3—7.

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VAIDYASHASTRI,
Ghiamandi Road, Muttra.
(U.P.)

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MR. BENN HECKLED IN COMMONS. OVER INDIA ISSUE.

—:0:—

Full Text Of Speeches.

The House of Commons in mail week considered in Committee of Supply a vote for the India Office.

Earl Winterton (C.—Horsham, touched on a number of questions of Indian administration. Referring to the Sarda Act of last year, which raised the age for child marriages, he said it was rumoured in many quarters that the Act had proved a dead letter.

The tragedy in Cawnpore had lighted up like a magnesium flare the hidden dangers, that lay beneath the ordinary peaceful surface of Indian life. It was impossible to discuss this question apart from the Hindu-Muslim question, which must be approached with the greatest sense of responsibility.

POLICE MYSTIFIED.

Continuing, Lord Winterton said that whatever was the good effect of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement in other directions, and on balance it might be justified, it had from the information at his disposal mystified the police. They did not know what their duties were. He must press the Secretary for India to say what instructions had been given to the police by the Government of India and the local Governments.

"This agreement," declared Lord Winterton, "has for the first time since we have been in British India given authoritative sanction to arbitrary interference with the free buying and selling not only of British but of other foreign goods." The Secretary for India, helped or some rather incautious critics, had tried to mix up this matter with India's fiscal freedom and with the question of the steps, taken by successive Governmnets in India to encourage the production and consumption of Indian goods. But it had nothing, to do with that, and must be considered entirely apart.

"The matters which I have brought to the notice of the House constitute in their accumulation an indictment of the Secretary of State's administration," added Lord Winterton. "He must not deduce from that either that we are unsympathetic to the difficulties or believe that they cannot be overcome. They can be overcome by firmnes and decision in administration, and that does not necessarily connote the use of force. But the Government must not shrink from meeting the apostles of violence and disorder by force if necessary. Nearly the whole of Asia is in a disturbed state at the present time.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India), in reply, said he thought Lord Winterton had lent himself to a certain harshness of view which would not on the whole be helpful in the difficulties and anxieties of the days through which we were passing. As to the Sarda Act he reminded Lord Winterton that the bill was introduced before Miss Mayo wrote her book and that there had always been a great volume of enlightened Indian public opinion supporting this great reform.

It was true that the civil disturbances of the past year had not assisted the promotion of the refrom, but it should be remembered that the form of the Act required that initiative should be taken by private individuals, and it was therefore in the long run to Indian public opinion that they must look to secure this great change.

Various recommendations incorporated in the Act, including the institution of marriage registers, involved a certain measure of expense, and the present state of the Indian Treasury was not very prosperous. The general financial position, however, was sound, and he believed that the vigorous efforts to retrench in all branches of Indian administration would succeed in stabilising the Budget.

The policy of the Government in Burma was to endow the Governor with whatever powe and force he considered necessary, but at the same time to pursue diligently the means of dealing both with the economic and political causes underlying the insurrection. He was not yet in a position to say how it was proposed to treat the constitutional question in Burma.

It seemed to be the view of oLrd Winterton (continued Mr. Benn) that there was something in the Irwin-Gandhi agreement legalising what was not legal before. He had frequently said that there was nothing in the document to legalise a single thing that was illegal before the document was drawn up.

LANCASHIRE'S TRADE.

"The first thing to remember is the general conditions, the background, against which events happening, both the economic and political backgrounds. In a speech which I made some weeks ago I attempted to describe the depression which had fallen upon India on account of the fall in commodity prices. That, of course, implies a great many things. It implies financial embarrassments for the provincial budgets. It implies great embarrassments for individuals. It means that the consumer is not able to purchase imported or indigenous goods It means that the peasant is in great difficulty in paying the rent due to the landlord or the tax due to the Government.

"Take the case of the consumer first I think the real truth is that the lamentable decline in the Lancashire trade in India is almost entirely—due to the depression in the purchasing power of the Indian people. I think Hon. members who have read recent reports will see that they are giving too much credit to Congress activities in this matter and the real fact is that the purchasing power has been so reduced that this state of affairs has been brought about. I publish some figures in Hansard to-day. Those figures compare the foreign market of Lancashire in India and elsewhere as between 1929, which was a comparatively normal year, and 1931. These figures show two things—first, that it is amost true to say that the position of the Indian market among foreign markets is not more unfavourabe to Lancashire to-day than is thte position of other countries. So far as the competition between Lancashire and Japanese goods is concerned Lancashire, on account of the activities of thte Lancashire exporter is steadily and consistentlv overhauling the Japanese competitors.

"So much for the economic background. The real dangers are not political dangers. I do not think there is anything like the same fear of outbreak of civil disturbance as there is of outbreak of rural disorder. In the United Provinces there is a state of acute tension, probably due to political discontent working on a state of rural economic depression—real poverty among tthe peasants and a difficulty in paying their dues.

"Now take the political background. There is no doubt that Hindus, eager for the realisation of their hopes, believing that all parties in this country are anxious at the earliest moment to fulfil the pledges which have been made to them, are in a state of tense expectancy.

"On the other hand, as between the two communities Lord Winterton has given a tragic picture of the secular antagonisms which have so often led to grave occurrences between the Hindus and the Moslems. In looking at the elements on which we are working we have always to remember the grave potentialities for this inter-sectarian strife, but there is no doubt that the other element mentioned by the noble Lord is also present. The Moslems, numerous and powerful as they are, are in a minority, and under all the constitutional changes which are taking place it is inevitable that they should be asking themselves how their rights and privileges and position are going to be safeguarded and so we have added to the difficulties that have always existed between the two communities this increased anxiety and attenion.

"I would like to repeat here in order to make myself quite clear the statement in reference to the Moslem claims which was made by the Prime Minister at the final plenary session of the Round Table Conference in January, 1931. He said:

> The view of his Majesty's Government is that responsibility for Government of India should be placed upon the Legislatures, central and provincial, with snch guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights.

"I hope that by a clear statement of that kind I shall at least do somehhing to relieve the anxieties of the Moslems who fear that in some way in the changes that are about to come their position will be prejudiced. So far as the differences between the two communities are concerned, it is not for me with my limited knowledge to prophesy, but, looking at the Conference and with such other observations as I have been able to make, one can detect elements of hope even here, and we may hope at last for that elief of the tension between the two communities.

AN OUTBURST AND APOLOGY.

As a result of tthe Round Table Conference they sent back to India a series of qualified and authoritative missionaries, ambassadors of peace, who were able, with the brilliant assistance of Lord Irwin, to secure peace where there had been conflict. We secured civil peace by the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

Sir CHARLES OMAN (C.—Oxford University): In certain places.

Mr. BENN: Let me come to that. We secured peace over India taken by and large. There were disturbances. Let the hon. member for Oxford University (Sir Charles Oman) lick his chops and gloat over that—if he wishes. (Cries of "Order").

Sir CHARLES OMAN: I think the Rt. Hon. gentleman should withdraw that remark

The CHAIRMAN (Lieutenant Colonel Spender-Clay): Does the Hon. Member (Sir C. Oman) rise to a point of order?

Mr. BENN: There is no need to rise to a point of order. I certainly withdraw that.

Sir CHARLES OMAN rose.

The CHAIRMAN: The Rt. Hon gentleman (Mr. Benn) has withdrawn.

Mr. BENN: I withdraw. and I cer an apology to the hon. member. But we are fighting for peace, and we are surrounded by wreckers and difficulties all the time. We are fighting for peace as an achievement, and the hon. member must forgive me if I speak with some passion at the illustrations given as to where, here and there we have not achieved what we tried to achieve. (Cheers). I say that for the whole of India taken by and large you will find peace where you found civil disobedience. You will find co-operation among men of good-will where you found non-co-operation.

Sir CHARLES OMAN: Does the right hon. gentleman include the hartal at Calcutta this week, which was attended by great trouble?

Mr. Benn: That may be so.

Sir Charles Oman: Is that peace?

Mr. Benn: This is an effort at peace, and I quite challenge contradiction when I say that on the whole the efforts that have been made for peace have been successful. (Cheers). We have extended the area of good will. We have extended the area of Co-operation. We are looking forward to the time when we shall have in this country representatives of all sections of Indian opinion who are also seeking for peace. (Cheers).

"What is the alternative? After all, it is useless to challenge our policy unless you are going to suggest an alternative. (Hon. members: "The Simon Commission"). The alternative was that you would have had no Irwin-Gandhi pacts. You would have a continuation of civil disobedience, and you would have had the delegates of the Round Table Conference going back to India from their mission of peace broken-hearted, going back to find that they had failed in their efforts to produce an undertaking between the two countries.

"No one had rejoiced more over the conclusion of the pact than the distinguished men who came over to co-operate with us last year. If you had not pursued this policy what would you have done? You would have been pursuing a hopeless policy.

"What are the duties of the respective authorities in this matter? First as to the Government of India. There is no doubt that the duty of the Government of India at this time—as at all times—is the maintenance of law and order. (Conservative cheers). There is nothing in the documents of the conversations between the late Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi which affects the operation of the ordinary law. The second duty of the Government of India is that we should rigorously observe the terms of the understanding come to on March 5 between ourselves and the representatives of Congress.

The Government here and the Government in India have as the first article of policy that the undertaking given by Lord Irwin shall be fulfilled in the spirit and in the letter. Both from official and private information. I can say that that also has without exception been the effort of Mr. Gandhi himself.

"Charges have been made, but I do not know that anyone has charged Mr. Gandhi with a breach of faith. He has his difficulties, but the accurate information I have at my disposal is that he has laboured for the fulfilment of the undertaking on his side and that he really represents in India a great force for peace.

"During the last two years we have been trying to press on with a policy of peace. The great success which attended the conference last winter was a source of real encouragement. The conference which within a few weeks would reassemble in London would be fully representative of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, landowners labour, British and Indian commerce, women, the depressed classes, and of the princely order.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION.

Mr. Bracken (C.—Paddington): Will the chairman of the Royal Commission (Sir John Simon) be there?

Mr. Benn: The answer is this. Correspondence has passed between Mr. Baldwin and the Prime Minister as to the personnel of the Conference. I am not sure of the stage which the correspondence has reached at this moment, but it contemplated that the delegation of the parties might be strengthened. I can only say that the view expressed in the autumn of the last year as to the composition of the Conference, that it should be made up of representatives of the parties, remains unchanged.

Sir S. Hoare (C.—Chelsea): That would imply that we are content with a purely party delegation.

Mr. Benn: I am not pretending to express the views of the right hon. gentleman opposite. I was asked a question and I have attempted to reply.

Mr. Churchill (C.—Epping): The right hon. gentleman has avoided giving a reply. What is the answer to the direct question?

Mr. Benn: I have given a reply and I have nothing to add.

Mr. Churchill: I listened most attentively to every word of the right hon. gentleman. Are we to understand that answer is "No"?

Mr. Benn: My answer has been given. (Labour cheers).

Continuing, he said: As a result of the policy of the last two years we have extended the area of co-operation between this country and the representatives of India. We hope in a few weeks to assemble in London a conference fully representative of opinion which in variety of power and influence will be incomparameeting that has ever taken place. We have striven, I hope, with judgment, certainly with sincerity of purpose, for two years to pursue a path of peace and co-operation.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

Sir John Simon (Ind.—Spen Valley): said that he fully recognised the importance of the Round Table Conference. It was the informed judgment of Parliament which would determine the decisions which Parliament made.

To his way of thinking, the value of the report of the Commission of Inquiry about Cawnpore was that it helped to concentrate attention on at any rate one aspect of the facts which none of them must overlook.

It was a fact which they had to face that the efforts which had been made to advance India along this constitutional road had in fact been accompanied by an in-

(Continued on page 4).

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MR. BENN HECKLED IN COMMONS OVER INDIA ISSUE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

creasing number of desperate encounters between the two great communities.

The division between the Hindus and Moslems was not merely limited to the difference of religious faith. It touched the social life of both those great communities at a hundred points and was made more intense because the conscientious adherent of one faith felt himself revolted by the practices of the other. And yet all over the villages of India people of these two faiths were living and working together.

The increasing tension of the Hindus and Moslems was a manifestation of the anxety and the ambitions in both communities aroused by the prospect of India's political future. That threw a most tremendous burden of responsibility on the Indian Government, the Secretary of State, and all responsible for conducting the administration in India to-day.

The duty which rested on the Government of India and the Government at home was not only to hold the scales quite fairly but to satisfy the minority community that they were holding the scales quite fairly. The issue presented a more intractable problem than had ever faced men dealing with a constitutional settlement. He asked the Government to make it as plain as words could do that they would not be content to pursue a course which they believed to be wise, but would make plain to the Moslem population that the old British tradition of holding the scales perfectly evenly was to be preserved.

He did not doubt that all through that had been the intention of Lord Irwin, and that Mr. Benn desired to do the same, but no man could read the Blue-book without realising there had been something at Cawnpore which out to be without any delay made clearer than it was at present. Anyone reading that report would find a story of treachery, outrage, and cruelty inflicted on women and children that almost made one despair of human nature.

"I am abstaining," continued Sir John, "from any general assault on the policy that has been pursued. Frankly I do not know enough about it. But I do know that down to quite recently the Moslem community and the Hindu community were quite certain that the British influence in India was being exercised perfectly fairly and freely between the two. It is not enough to say we want to do that now. I say it with all respect to that distinguished man that Mr. Gandhi is not the whole of India. If it be true in the view of the Commission and the Governor of the United Provinces that this outbreak with its fearful list of atrocities and fury was in any degree a reaction from Mohammedan misunderstanding and suspicion it does behove all, and the Government most of all, to correct that impression without loss of time.

"I am quite sure that the peace of India cannot be secured unless the Moslem community feels that it is adequately safeguarded. It would be a most profound error to imagine that a policy which confines itself to seeking to conciliate the extremists and Congress leaders is going to produce peace. (Cheers.) It is going to produce a sore. It is departing from the great tradition of British administration so far as it is exercised in India. There is no place in the world where yielding to extreme opinion while disregarding minority interests is more certain to lead to disaster.

He begged the Government to make it clear that we were just as anxious as ever we were to make the contribution we could make, and we alone could make, by keeping the balance quite even between all who were concerned.

He hoped the Secretary of State would repeat and reaffirm the perfectly definite assurance to the minority communities that we had not in the least departed from our particular and sacred duty of securing that their interests were not to be jeopardised in any future negotiations. (Cheers)

Colonel Wedwood (Lab.—Newcastle-under-Lyme) said the speech of Sir John Simon gave the impression that he disapproved of Lord Irwin, but that while willing to wound he was afraid to strike. However guarded, courteous, and protected by phrase Sir John's speech might be, it would do infinite harm in India.

MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill (C.—Epping) said the cause of the Cawnpore massacres was the tension and hostility between Hindus and Moslems. They had been inflamed against one another. And why? They had been inflamed by the prolonged action of the Hindus and Congress party in the civil disobedience movement, and matters were brought to a head by the pact between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi and the release of prisoners in large numbers which accompanied that agreement.

"I was never one of those," continued Mr. Churchill, "who thought the Gandhi-Irwin pact was a wise or prudent or statesmanlike measure. (Conservative cheers). I always thought it was a very great, perilous error, and bitterly have we paid for it, even in the short time that has elapsed. Mr. Wedgwood Benn has said, that although it may have led to massacres here and there it has given peace over a great part of India. It has not given peace."

Holding up two documents in his hand Mr. Churchill exclaimed. "This is the ancestor, the Round Table Conference. And here is the lineal descendant, the report of the Cawnpore massacre.

The report of the massacre, he continued, was a working model of the kind of situation into which we were going to move generally in India. It was a cameo of disintegration.

The Secretary for India endeavoured to minimise the communal riots and said, "Oh, well, there have always been horrible occurrences of this kind." The report suggested four or five hundred persons killed in Cawnpore. But there were a great many persons who held it was more like one thousand who lost their lives in the back streets. What had happened at Cawnpore they might expect to be repeated on a larger scale if British authority was withdrawn.

Could they wonder the minorities were alarmed? This upset at Cawnpore was a shameful failure to protect minorities on the part of the Government a shameful failure to provide ordinary protection of individuals and minorities.

Speeches were being made which presupposed that all difficulties would be surrounded and that before long there would be Dominion Status or responsible Government in India. He did not wonder at all that the minorities were alarmed when they heard all this, and still less did the wonder that British investors were alarmed when they heard the Finance Minister speak about the change of managers, while at the same time Gandhi and the Congress were insisting on the repudiation of a large part of the debt.

Could they wonder that the Government had been compelled to do what no other Government had ever had to do—pledge British credit to secure the credit of India.

He considered the two years for which the Secretary for India had been responsible were two years of the greatest misfortune and retrogression India had ever suffered in the lifetime of living men.

A complete political deadlock was before us, and when that deadlock was reached we would have to begin all over again and rebuild the structure we had cast away in folly. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Foot (L—Bodmin) said it was something of a scandal that there should have been placed on the order paper a motion condemning the speech (quoted by Mr. Churchill) in which the Viceroy expressed the hope that he would be relieved of some of his duties by reason of the adoption of Constitutional reforms.

Miss Rathbone (Ind—English Universities) said the Secretary of State's replies about the failure to enforce the Sarda Act were ironical. Mr. Benn's replies showed that the Government was prepared to have the Act repealed altogether, or at least to allow it to be wholly nugatory. We had at least as much to lose as to gain by the Government showing such extreme timidity and caution. Let the Secretary of State put aside a little of his official reticence and give an assurance that the Government would do everything to ensure the effective administration of the Act.

LANCASHIRE'S VIEW.

Mr. OLIVER (L.—Manchester) said what Lancashire protested, and rightly protested, against, was the continuation of tariff and boycott. The plea for the tariff was that it was necessary for the Indian revenue, but the Government having collected the import tax should see that the goods upon which it had been paid were not prevented from being sold. The present situation in this respect was immoral and illogical.

Lancashire did not protest against the granting of a free constitution to India, which on the contrary they regard as a partial solution of the problems under which they were suffering at the present time. A free constitution for India he regarded as just and inevitable. As equals of India instead of being trustees we should be in a far better position to secure better treatment for our trade.

It was quite clear from the news from India that illegalities were being practised under the boycott. As far as the character of the boycott was industrial he wanted Mr. Gandhi to realise that he would not be able to bridge the gap between the demand of the peasants for cotton goods and the supply of handlooms and the Bombay mill-owners.

The only political object behind the boycott was the forcing of a free constitution, and why should that weapon be aimed at Lancashire, which wished for India the freest constitution? If the boycott was legally carried out they must appeal to the goodwill of the Indian people and he was sure that appeal, if made in the right spirit, would not be made in vain.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (C.—Stockport) said that an examination of the working out of the Gandhi agreement plainly revealed that it was not being carried out either in the spirit or in the letter. He was a director of one or two spinning companies which but for the skill of the management in finding new markets to take the place of the Indian market would have had to close down their mills. From the knowledge of his own business and as far as one could tell from reports from India there was no change in the trade situation.

THREE PARTIES CO-OPERATION.

Sir SAMUEL HOARE (C.—Chelsea) said it was much better to face the difficulties and not to ignore them. "It is much better for all three parties," he said, "to attempt to face them together as long as they can work together. It may well be that in the future it might not be possible to maintain co-operation between the three parties. Only the future can judge whether that will be so or not, but in the meantime that has always been the position that we Conservative delegates have taken upon the Round Table Conference and in view of what has been said this afternoon I feel it my duty to say that our position has in no way changed in any of these respects from the position that we took up last January."

The conflict between Moslem and Hindu could not be bridged by paper compromises or by political expedients. It could only be done by a feeling of greater security particularly with the minorities concerned. He therefore emphasised as strongly as he could the appeal by Sir John Simon that the Secretary of State should make it even clearer than before that whatever might be the political arrangements of the future proper safeguards for the minorities were in no way going to be ignored.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. WEDGWOOD BENN, replying said he welcomed the assurance given by Sir Samuel Hoare that the attitude of the Conservative Party towards the Conference had not changed. Nothing could be more disastrous to the successful treatment of the Indian problem than for it to be supposed that people in this country were taking one side or the other. He could be quite definite in stating that in any constitutional changes that were made the rights of minorities would be respected.

The debate was adjourned.—"Manchester Guardian."

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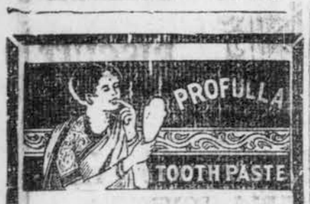

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WHEAT SITUATION.

International Service.

The Standing Committee of the Conference of Wheat-exporting Countries has recommended the setting up of an International Wheat Information Service consisting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Wheat Countries and a small secretariat, with offices in London.

The Committee report that the existence of excessive stocks of wheat is undoubtedly among the primary causes of the present depressed prices of wheat. "This fact suggests that in certain countries there is a maladjustment in the production of wheat." Production policy is a matter for each nation to decide for itself, but the Committee believes that fuller information will assist each country in the consideration of the problems of productions.

The world wheat outlook certainly is such as to call for constant co-operation between all those concerned with the production of wheat or with the wheat trade. The world economic depression has reduced effective demand for and the price of wheat. There are many countries, particularly in the Far East and the tropics, where wheat consumption is low and in which, at present low prices, there might be material expansion for its use as human food. There are other countries in which, at present prices, utilisation for live-stock feed and, perhaps, for other purposes might be appreciably increased. Special efforts, therefore, should me made while prices are low to expand wherever possible the consumption of wheat." As a basis for effective action—international or national—for the marketing and production of wheat, adequate and timely economic information is essential. The Committee recognise that the work of various international and national institutions, of Government departments, and of private agencies has led to wheat being one of the best documented of commodities. "Nevertheless, a preliminary survey of present wheat information available in various countries discloses serious deficiencies in the estimates of wheat production, wheat stocks and movements, wheat requirements, and other economic information."

The Committee believe that the proposed International Wheat Information Service, established and supported by the wheat-exporting countries, should prove to be a material assistance to existing agencies in developing more adequate information. The Committee would regard collaboration with existing agencies as a major function of the proposed information Service. The continuous collaboration of the wheat-exporting countries would promote not only the collection, analysis, and distribution of more adequate economic information about wheat, but would also lead to more effective marketing of wheat and essential adjustments in the production of wheat, and would bring about, in a steadily increasing measure, a better international understanding in production and marketing policies.

OBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

It is explained that the objects of the service shall be—

To foster collaboration between wheat-exporting countries with a view to encouraging the effective distribution of wheat and to facilitating the better understanding of the wheat problem.

To increase the scope, reliability and timeliness of wheat statistics and other relevant information, in order to assist the international trade in and the effective distribution of wheat;

To review and analyse all relevant information on the current international position and future outlook concerning the production, consumption, movement, and stocks of wheat and wheat products;

To promote, by investigation and education, the greater consumption and utilisation of wheat and wheat products;

To arrange for the timely distribution and publication of the information thus provided, utilising, as far as possible, existing Governmental and international services and private publishing and distributing agencies.

It is added: "The Standing Committee shall consist of representatives of the Governments which participated in the conference of wheat-exporting countries held on London in May, 1931. The participation of other countries shall be left to the discretion of the Standing Committee." "M. G."

LONDON SHARES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES:—	Latest Prices £
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd., Ord.	0 1 6
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. Ord	0 11 9
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Associated Portland Cement	1 1 6
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 10 1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	2 3 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., Ord.	0 10 3
Beira Railways	0 7 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 5 3
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7 1/2
Ca'endar's Cable and Constn Co., Ord.	2 11 10 1/2
General Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 5 0
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	20 0 0
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Malayalam Plantations	0 8 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	0 16 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 6
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FOREIGN COTTON IN INDIAN MILLS

Demand For Longer Staple

"There is talk in India", say Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk, and Co., cotton brokers, of Liverpool, in their latest market letter, "of imposing a duty on imported cotton, and we learn from a reliable source that Congress is now taking up the question of imports of cotton of staple below 1 in. This naturally appeals to the agrarian interests in Guzerat, the Congress stronghold, as it is mainly here that the competition between American and Indian cotton occurs." This is an interesting development, the most recent in a chain of important changes during the last year or two, and the position as regards India's imports of raw cotton is worth study. In the following table we show the imports from different countries for the last three completed financial years:—

From:—	1930-1 Tons.	1929-30 Tons	1928-9 Tons.
Britain	2470	345	911
Persia	75	216	498
Egypt	21343	511	294
Kenya ...	22653	19039	15045
Tanganyika	892	571	191
U.S.A.	9756	1689	11787
Other countries	1235	1699	158
Total	58464	23980	28332

The first striking feature is the increase in total imports of raw cotton, and this, coupled with the fluctuations in the imports from the United States, might suggest that the increase reflected a deficiency in domestic supplies because of smaller crops in the last season or two, with a consequent narrowing of the parity between Indian and American prices. But a glance at the imports from Egypt suggests that this explanation would not hold water, and indicates that the increased imports reflect not so much a deficiency in domestic supplies of a long stapled cotton.

This demand for long-stapled cotton in India is the result of the impetus which the boycott of foreign cloth has given to the manufacture of finer goods in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere. This movement may have gained some strength on account of the narrower parity between American and Egyptian cotton during recent months, but it is doubtful if the Bombay mills would have made such progress in producing fine yarns and fine cloths if British goods had not been under a cloud. The extent of this progress may be gauged from the fact that, in the financial year just ended, mills in the Bombay Presidency produced 23,707,000lb. of yarns finer than 40's, against 12,293,000lb. in the previous year, and 8,798,000lb. in 1928-9. It is more difficult to gauge the increase in the production of fine cloths, but it may be pointed out that mills in the Bombay Presidency, which produced 418,000lb. of cambrics and lawns in 1929-30, produced 3,299,000lb. of those cloths last year.

EGYPT AND AMERICA.

Largely because of the increased Indian imports of Egyptian cotton, Egypt's exports so far this season show a contraction of only about 15,000 kantars as compared with the corresponding period of last season. Exports to the United States have fallen from 136,000 kantars in 1928-9 to 101,900 kantars in 1929-30, and to 21,400 kantars this season, because of the imposition of a heavy duty on long-stapled cotton imported into America; shipments to England have fallen by about 39,000 kantars as compared with last season, but those to Europe have increased by 11,500 kantars, and those to India and Japan have increased by 92,500 kantars. Egypt has therefore found some compensation for the virtual closing of the American market, though it is still hoped that Washington may be persuaded to remove the import duty.—"Manchester Guardian."

AMERICAN COTTON.

Cost Of Growing And Tariff

In "Manchester Guardian Commercial" Mr. G. W. Fooshe writes a long article on the factors which determine the cost of producing American cotton. He concludes that, if the yield per acre is about the same as it was in 1929, the average cost of production will be 12.11 cents per pound, as compared with 14 cents for 1930, for which year an official estimate was made. Any appreciable increase in the yield per acre would lower the cost per pound, and vice versa, and Mr. Fooshe says that the average cost is, in fact, likely to be above 12.11 cents, since the yield is likely to be below the 1929 average of 155lb. per acre. In support of this view, he mentions the decrease of about 30 per cent in fertilisers used, the higher weevil infestation, the deficiency of rainfall in the Valley and eastern States, the probability of less careful cultivation, the poor condition of farming plants and animals, and other factors. Writing when middling Upland on the spot at New Orleans was at about 10 cents per pound, he says that if growers are to receive any return on their labour and capital, the price must advance by 3 or 4 cents a pound over that level. The ratio of spot cotton prices to the index of the farmers' living expenses and production costs, he adds, is so low that the staple is selling not only well below the cost of production but also out of all proportion to what the farmers have to pay for the different elements in their expenses.

Mr. Fooshe might have proceeded to suggest that, but for the United States tariff, the disparity between the costs and the returns of cotton growing would be smaller, and that "farm relief" is ostrich like when it concerns itself only with the price of the particular agricultural product concerned. The Farm Board, however, is shortly to make an announcement about its future policy in relation to cotton, and this will perhaps show that, if it intends to give no more practical help, it intends to make less harmful interference.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5

Since our last Report there has been no improvement in the Yarn market but prices have declined to some extent owing to unsatisfactory offtake in demand. Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging even though in most of the districts the rains have been satisfactory. Offers received are at low prices and so haurdly any business of importance has resulted. Dealers have lost confidence even in the present level of prices due to continued decline in Cotton price and they are selling their stocks even at a loss. As regards new purchases they are inclined to wait and watch further developments. On the whole the general condition in the yarn market is far from healthy and whilst prices are low demand is almost absent owing to lack of confidence at the moment. So long therefore cotton prices do not become settled the turnover is not likely to improve in the yarn market.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Due to Boycott in this class of yarns forward business is very small and negligible. Owing to absence of demand prices in stocks have been going down and the dealers are losing heavily. Offtake is very poor.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been moderate turnover in this class of yarns. Prices in Mercerized yarns have been maintained as the stocks are not more. In single yarns demand is rather slack and therefore prices have declined to some extent. Forward business is negligible.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The market continues to remain very dull and lifeless since a few weeks, and the prices have been declining in the absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. There are some sales only in cheap goods because the cloth prepared out of it find sale easily. The future course of the market is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Owing to decline in Cotton prices sales of Indian yarns have been affected very unfavourably. Stocks with the Mills are increasing and so the Mills are trying to meet the buyers if the offers in bulk quantity are made at a reasonable price. As dealers have lost confidence our Mills have not been able to arrange any good business. As the Monsoon is satisfactory everywhere and if it continues satisfactory it is likely that further decline in prices will be at an end.

NOW

These are the proved and admitted facts

That the English Waterproofs were being sold as Swadeshi by Bluffers.

That there are no Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproofs yet in India.

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Marrott's INDIAN MILL MAKE KHADI

80% Swadeshi waterproof coats

At Rs. 6 and Rs. 9

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Marrott's German Make Waterproof Coats

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 at reduced prices

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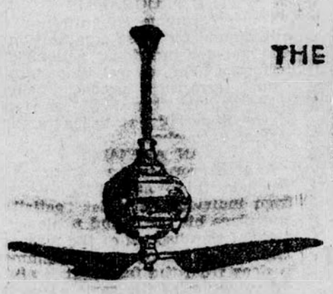

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Approved and used by Government Departments and leading business houses.

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INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS
25, SOUTH ROAD ENTALLY CALCUTTA.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

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Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

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CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS.

WITHOUT OPERATION.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in India 1874.

1930 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3281 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 8013 for Rs. 32 Lakhs.
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.
Policies in Force: 1,78,322 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 38 Crores.

ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED at the LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 % OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

The MAGNITUDE of this GREAT INDIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS CAN BE JUDGED BY THESE FIGURES, AS CAN ALSO ITS

ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

ON ITS PAST RECORD AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS ALIKE

THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS

THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF ALL PATRIOTIC INDIANS WHO DESIRE TO SEE AN INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY numbered among the GREAT INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS of the WORLD.

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Ahmedabad	Colombo	Lahore	Nagpur	Rawalpindi
Ajmer	Dacca	Lucknow	Patna	Sukkur
Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bangalore	Jalgaon	Mandalay	Raipur	Trivandrum
Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

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25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
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Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 69 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
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ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
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By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4. R. KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

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Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISHAR. HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

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HIMALAY COTTAGE, HOSHIARPUR (North India).

NOT ADVISABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN R. T. CONFERENCE

Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee's Decision.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

The Council of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee sitting late last night resolved that as the Provincial Governments have not fully and properly implemented the terms of the Truce Congress participation in the Round Table Conference will not be advisable and fruitful unless Truce is implemented in letter and spirit by the Government in all parts of country.

The Council condemned repression in Mysore State regarding National Flag and Volunteer organisations also firing on the Binny Mill labourers. The Council also condemned coercive measures by the Mysore Government on Shikarpur peasants and sympathised with their economic distress.

The council also passed condolence resolution deeply mourning the death of Sjt. Hanamantnaik Mandgad and Danmanna Lengade, two veteran Congress workers in Belgaum District.

Sjt. Karnad Sadashivrao president, Provincial Congress Committee Sjt. T. Subramanyam, secretary and Sjt. R. R. Dawakar left for Bombay to-day for All-India Congress Committee meeting.

NOT TERRORIST ORGANISATION

Naujawan Sabha President Clears Position

The President Navjuwan Bharat Sabha writes:—

Since the Navjuwans adopted a very radical and revolutionary programme last week, the Government and the public seem to have been scared away with the fear that the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha is a terrorist organisation. The position of the Navjuwans was made clear by the following resolution which was unanimously passed at its General Meeting:—

"In view of the fact that there is misunderstanding in the public mind that the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha is a terrorist organisation, this meeting resolves to issue a statement making clear that the Sabha is not an anarchist organisation but a genuine revolutionary one."

That we stand by that resolution there need be no doubt. But to avoid any further misunderstanding lurking still in suspicious corners, we issue this statement reiterating our belief in the inefficiency of terrorism.

THE PROGRAMME.

Our programme is entirely a programme for mass organisations and not for individual actions of terrorism. For we feel that individual terrorism besides being futile against organised terrorism of the Imperialist state leaves the system untouched.

AN APPEAL.

And to every true revolutionary we make this appeal to desist from individual terrorist activity and place his great and noble services at the disposal of the masses. The correctness of the programme is clear from the fact that with the adoption of the same a good many young men have joined the Sabha. We have very hope that youths all over the country will join the ranks in their thousands and be in the vanguard of the struggle for the complete emancipation of the masses of India.

MAHILA SAHAKARI BHANDAR LIMITED.

The Stores which was run as Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar, at Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, is registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act VII of Bombay, as "Mahila Sahakari Bhandar, Ltd. It is shifted to Kunte Building, Girgaon Back Road. Its capital is raised by shares of Rs. 5 each, besides an entrance fee of 8 annas per member. Any lady residing in the city and suburbs, is entitled to be a member provided she agree to abide by the rules of the Institution, and purchases at least one share of Rs. 5. The management is entirely in the hands of a Committee of ladies interested in all other social activities in the city. To sell articles at moderate rates to members and other customers, to sell through the stores articles prepared by its members to train women in practical business line, and to make them self-dependant. These are among the important objects of the Bhandar. It has a sewing class attached to it to give training in sewing to women to render them fit to earn their livelihood. Sewing orders from outside are executed through the poor expert women to enable them to get a handsome remuneration.

The Bhandar at present stocks all requirements of ladies in dress, staticnery, toilet, sundries and other articles and care is taken to see that they are made of genuine Swadeshi make. Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange a prominent social worker of the city has been elected president while Miss Piroj V. Anandker and Miss Manjula Dhumatker are to act Hon. Secretaries.

CALCUTTA LETTER

Two Men Arrested Under Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, Birbhum (West Bengal) has addressed a letter to the magistrate of the District requesting him to pass orders so that properties such as files, papers, rubber stamps etc. belonging to the Congress Committee, which had been seized by the police during the Civil Disobedience Movement, may be returned to him in compliance with the terms of the Delhi Truce. He has also issued a notice to owners of guns which were seized by the police during the last movement for he wishes to take up the matter for the return of these guns to their respective owners.

ARRESTS UNDER ORDINANCE.

On July 29 two persons were arrested at Mymensingh and one at Rangpur the next day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

IMPETUS TO COMMUNAL UNITY.

On the occasion of the Prophet of Islam's birthday festival, which took place on July 25 last and which was celebrated all over Bengal, one of the chief features of the function was the cordial relation of the Hindus and the Muslims, both communities having participated in the celebration. This communal unity was all the more vividly witnessed this year than in previous years.

MEETING OF THE JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting 1930-31 (ending 30th June 1931) of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, was held last evening at the Indian Association Hall. Mr. J. Chowdhury, Editor of "Calcutta Weekly Notes" presided. The gathering was a very representative one. The chief functions of the meeting was the placing before the members of the annual report and the statement of accounts and the election of office-bearers and the Executive Council. Maulvi Munjibur Rahman, Editor of the "Mussalman", and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Associate Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were elected President and Secretary respectively for the year 1931-32.

The number of members on the roll of the Association was 56 at the beginning of the year. Since then it has come up to 125.

SMILES AND FROWNS OF GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—How the smiles and frowns of bureaucracy com in quick succession is illustrated by the case of Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, whose name was removed from the list of the Justices of Bombay, by the Home Member Sir Ernest Hotson only recently, for unfurling the Charkha flag on the Sewri Hall and has been nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Acting Governor, H. E. Sir Ernest Hotson's Government for the safe sponsoring of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act.

While defending the Acts of commissions and ommissions of the East India Cotton Association will not my friend Mr. Haridas ask Government as to how he became unfit to be a J. P. and Hon. Magistrate?

Bombay, July 31st.

W. T. HALAI.

R. T C Delegates And Black Flag Demonstiation Threat

A meeting was held of some workers of Indian States' Republican League on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. P. L. Shroff on the occasion of the 35th Birthday ceremony of Mr. Kanhialal Kalantri—the Vice-President of the Indian States' Republican League.

It was decided that if the minimum demands of the Indian States' People's Conference as expressed in their memorial to be given to the Congress signed by five lakhs of Indian States people will not be accepted, the members of the Indian States' Republican League will express their contempt by welcoming with black flags all the members of the R. T. C. on their return to India and this States' People's agitation will continue against Rajas, Maharajas, British Government and the Congress, till their demand is fully accepted.

Mr. Kalantri declared to give one scholarship to a Bhil student of Rajputana and two medals to two students of "depressed" classes of any University.

TO BATHE IN THE THAMES ?

Mahatma's London Visit

One of the marchers in the disarmament procession yesterday (July 11) was Miss Muriel Lester, who will be Mr. Gandhi's hostess if he comes to London.

Miss Lester told me (writes one of the London staff of the "Manchester Guardian") that she had not heard from him for some time, but if he comes he should arrive in England on August 29 or 30. His two secretaries and his doctor are to accompany him and stay with him at Kingsley Hall.

Miss Lester has been amused by the statements that she was puzzled to know how to arrange for him to bathe daily in the Thames, for that really has not concerned her. All he will need can be easily provided—one pail of hot water and one of cold. Three of the cubicles on the roof that are usually occupied by Settlement workers will accommodate Mr. Gandhi and his companions. A supply of goat's milk has been promised, and another friend will send Mr. Gandhi a gift of South African oranges and lemons.

Many people have thought that the question of the Mahatma's costume might safely be left to the discretion of London's weather, and Miss Lester shares this opinion. She thinks that he will find it comfortable to wear a couple of blankets after the fashion of an Indian visitor who some years ago used to appear in the British Museum reading-room in that garb.

VERAVAL MURDERS ECHO.

Concessions Promised By Nawab Saheb

(From a Correspondent.)
VERAVAL, Aug. 6.

The Nawab Diwan Mr. Williams returned yesterday after consulting the Nawab Saheb who is prepared to grant the following concession:—(1) pensions and gratuity to the wounded and killed; secondly issue of a firman by Nawab Saheb deploring several murders, and assuring the Hindus of equal treatment; thirdly, European judges to try cases in the sessions and High Court, fourthly, thirty extra police to be posted at Veraval, but the punitive tax not to be levied on Mahomedans.

Mr. Williams personally promises that he will try his utmost to unearth the conspiracy.

Hartal is still continues. Hindus are still nervous. Threatening letters of killing are received by Malia Mahajan and Chhelshanker, Police Superintendent. Situation is unchanged.

Kathiawar Political Conference To Be Held At Dhrangadhra.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHRANGADHRA, Aug. 6.

Jhalwad Prantik Samiti members of Kathiawar Political Conference have accepted last night signed invitation dated 28th July of about 130 citizens of Dhrangadhra to hold the 6th Session of Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra.

OBSERVINGS OF THE TRUCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your leaderette in yesterday's Paper under the heading "Bold Temple Trustees" throws a flood of light on the attitude taken up by Government officials in observing the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce. It is stated that Government disallowed this year a small grant of Rs. 94, which was so long being paid annually to the trustees of the Ghanta Durga temple of Ankola, only on the ground that a Satyagraha Camp was opened last year in the temple premises. To any layman this would appear as a clear breach of truce terms, which needs to be condemned in a very plain language. One should like to know what explanation have the Government spokesmen to offer in this regard after reading your above said leaderette?

I entirely endorse your views as stated therein and suggest that in future constitution it should be provided that matters like this should be rather vested in the discretion of an Advisory Council of non-officials rather than a single Government official—I mean an Executive Councillor or a Minister—so that misuse may not be made as in this case of the powers vested in a single individual.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.
Ahmedabad, July 30, 1931.

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Its constant use will prevent all eye-troubles. A BOON for Students, Travellers, Motorists, Cinema-goers, Actors and those working in Mills, Factories, Docks, Railways, etc., in dust, heat and light.

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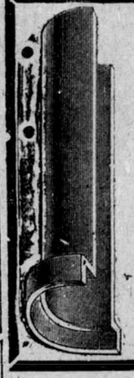

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Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

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Of High-grade quality movements.
ROLLED GOLD Rs. 25/-
The movements are of very superior quality in every way worthy of the appearance of the cases.

MOHANDAS KAMALSY.
13/14, Near Mumbadevi BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—11-45 a.m.:—Gramophone Records.

6-45 p.m.—Varerkar Mama's stories in Marathi.

9-20 p.m.—Master Ambaiker's classical and light music.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of 'A' Ward C. C. a public meeting will be held at Kanjeee Khetsi's Wadi Mint Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. Maulana Attaullah Shah Bukhari, Darbar Gopaldas, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Manilal Kothari and other prominent leaders will address the meeting.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the managing council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's premises.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on the Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON "CULTURE OF KARNATAK".—Under the auspices of the Mysore Association Mr. Madhuvedkar Krishnarao of Dharwar will deliver a lecture on "Culture of Karnatak" in Canarese, at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). It is open to the public.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the above Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the above Committee's Office at Dadar.

LEADERS TO ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. on Tilak Maidan (weather permitting, otherwise in Dhuru Hall, Dadar) when Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Pandit Sundarlal, Mr. Manilal Kothari and other all--India leaders will address the meeting. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

SAFEGUARDS AND INDIA.—A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the G.T. Hall, Gowalia Tank on "The Safeguards in the future constitution of India."

Prof. C. N. Vakil has kindly consented to preside.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE:—The Study Circle of the Vile Parle Youth League will meet to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Saranjam Karyalaya, Juhu Road, when Mr. B.T. Ranadive will speak. Non-members may also attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.—Under the joint auspices of the above Mahasabha and the Andhra Club, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Club premises, Dadar, when Sjt. B. Sambamurty and other members of the A. I. C. C. will speak on the demand for separate Andhra Province.

WOMEN PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS.

Women volunteers of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal are picketing liquor and toddy shops in Khetwadi and Golpitha as usual.

Lately some shops in this locality are being picketed by some Mahomedans who insist on removal of women pickets at those shops, but the women who are working on behalf of the Congress cannot be withdrawn.

FLAG SALUTATION AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of Shree Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal the Salutation ceremony of the New National Flag will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Sen Gupta will unfurl the flag. Prominent leaders and workers will attend.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'A' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee, flag salutation ceremony will be held at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Ward Office. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will hoist the flag.

ANDHRA SOCIAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam, a social gathering will be held to meet the Andhra members of the A. I. C. C. at Dahanukar Building opposite Kalbadevi Post Office 3rd floor, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when all Andhras are welcome.

TATA IRONS MAKE A PROFIT OF RS. 99 LAKHS

Proud Record Of Swadeshi Concern

Profits aggregating to over Rs. 99 lakhs for a year's working is the proud record of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. This amount of net profits, in actual figures is Rs. 99,12,038-9-4 which with the sum brought forward from last year's account, viz: Rs. 80,625-13-0 makes the grand total of Rs. 99,93,564-6-4.

A sum of Rs. 73,00,000-0-0 has been appropriated from this profit for depreciation on Block other than Collieries. A sum of Rs. 2,33,953-14-10 has been appropriated from this profit for Depreciation on Colliery Block. These will absorb Rs. 80,33,953-14-10 leaving a balance of Rs. 19,59,610-7-6.

DIVIDENDS.

Out of this sum the Directors recommend the payment of the following Dividends for the year ending 31st March, 1931:—

(a) On first Preference Shares at Rs. 9 per share, which after deduction of Income-Tax, will absorb Rs. 3,89,062-8-0.

(b) On Second Preference Share at Rs. 2-8-0 per share which after deduction of income-Tax, will absorb Rs. 14,99,537-10-6, Rs. 18,88,600-2-6.

After making these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 71,010-5-0 which the Directors recommend be carried forward.

The accounts which form part of this report show that the results for the year 1930-31 are more satisfactory than those for the preceding year. In normal trading circumstances and with a continuance of the price-level of 1929-30, the improvement would have been substantially greater; but the year 1930-31 opened unfavourably and the most severe industrial and commercial depression of modern times developed during the course of the year. This depression has seriously affected the steel market in India, both as regards the volume of demand and the prices obtainable. Efforts have been made to secure economy in every branch of the Company's operations, and to improve results all round. These efforts are being continued by the management and the staff and further reductions in costs are expected.

STATE SUBSIDY.

In the course of the year under review, the Company approached Government for an increase in the price of rails and for an increase in the import duty on galvanized sheets. As regards the former, Government in September approved that the price of rails supplied under the 1930-31 orders should be increased to Rs. 130 per ton, and after an enquiry by the Tariff Board, they obtained the approval of the Central Legislature for a continuation of this price in respect of the 1931-32 orders. Government also ordered an enquiry by the Tariff Board into the application concerning galvanized sheets. As a result of the report made by that Board, Government raised the import duty by Rs. 37 per ton with effect from 1st January, 1931 the Central Legislature subsequently approved the continuance of the increased duty until 31st March, 1932, before which date the matter will again be brought under review. The assistance thus granted to the Company by Government and the Legislature has been an important factor in the results obtained for 1930-31.

INQUIRY.

An important feature of the year was the exhaustive inquiry undertaken much on the lines of the Tariff Board Inquiry by one of the Directors, Sir Padamji Ginwala. He visited India specially for this work which he undertook in an honorary capacity. He devoted nearly three months to the compilation of his report. Sir Padamji was on the whole satisfied with the progress made in recent years and did not find anything radically wrong in the organisation and position of the Company or in its prospects. He made several recommendations for further improvements and developments which were accepted by the Board. Sir Padamji, who has been made Deputy Chairman, has after his return to Europe maintained close touch with the Company and is still in frequent correspondence on various questions related to the well-being of the Company. The directors take this opportunity of placing on record their deep sense of appreciation of Sir Padamji's valuable services to the Company.

To-morrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE Will Contain

(1) Will Dominion Status improve India's Status? (By "A CONGRESSMAN")
(2) Soviet Plans and Policies. (BY COMRADE BUKHARIN)
(3) Western India Turf Club Under the X-Ray. (By Mr. M. N. FURDOONJI)
(4) Thrilling Experiences in The Himalayan Jungles. (By SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH)
(5) Hugh Gibson on Disarmament. (By J. S. WOOLFE.)
(6) Future of the Indian Worker. (By H. N. BRAILSFORD).
(7) Do American Universities Fall Short? (By HAROLD J. LASKI).
(8) Secrets of Health and Vitality. (By PREMIER MUSSOLINI.)

A page of Pictures from the Poona Turf and other Weekly Features.

The last set of the "Head and Tail" Competition appears this Week.

Official Time Of Mollison's Flight.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Aviator Mollison's time is officially given as eight days 21 hours, 25 minutes, beating Scott's time by two days one hour thirty-five minutes.—Reuter.

Satisfactory Convalescence Of Lloyd George.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George's convalescence continues so satisfactorily that it is now announced that no more bulletins will be issued in next few days "in view of the steady improvement in his condition."—Reuter.

Calcutta.—Representatives of the Calcutta Paper Traders and Paper Import Associations opposed protection for Indian paper industry before the Tariff Board on Thursday.—A. P.

Madras.—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar left on Thursday for Akola to preside over the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference.—A. P.

MR. MICHAEL PHELPS AT C. J. HALL

(BY "F.T.C.L.")

After reading all those nice things written in the columns of local Anglo-Indian papers, by way of advanced Press notices, of Mr. Michael Phelp's musicianship I was very anxious to hear him and I did so at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening with sympathy.

A NOVICE.

Mr. Michael Phelps—son of a retired Civilian—is a young man, whose appearance in the public as a pianist is, I think, a bit premature. He lacks very much the talent-essential in a virtuoso. In his delivery of Beethovan and particularly Chopin, the young pianist does not show much grounding.

Chopin, hearing the dull and colourless performance of some young artists, once exclaimed: "Put all your soul into it. Play as you feel!" The Nocturne op. 62 No. 2, Waltz op. 64 No. 2, E tude op. 25 No. 1 and Mazurk op. 33, No. 4 of Chopin, Mr. Phelps did play according to the advice of the immortal master, but the precept "Play as you feel," was wrongly applied to all the Chopin numbers. The Nocturne, so full of grace and elegance, was not properly executed.

While interpreting Liszt's Liebestraume in A Flat, major No 3 Mr. Phelps was manifestly acrobatic. He also played Beethovan's "Moonlight Sonata," but lacked considerably the delicacy of touch, so absolutely necessary for a Beethovan "adagio." Mr. Phelps took the second movement, "allegretto" too fast, and his hurried rendering detracted from the coming "presto."

The programme also included numbers from Bach, Debussy Rachman in off and Mendelssohn.

"DARK SPOTS COME TO LIGHT"

In the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" of August 2, an article was published under the heading "Dark Spots Come To Light" with photographs of prominent Mussalmans connected with the Muslim Charitable Trusts in Bombay. There was no intention to show that those whose photographs were published had, mismanaged the Trusts.

PILGRIMS FOOD SUPPLY COMPANY

Notice Of Motion In High Court

An interesting notice of motion was heard by Mr. Justice Wadia in which the plaintiffs were the Pilgrims Food Supply Company and the defendant was Mr. Mohmed Umar Chandbhoy, the Managing Director of the Company.

Mr. Khergaumwala, appeared for the plaintiff's company while Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla represented the defendant.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION

Briefly, the Plaintiff company was floated among others by Maulana Shaukat Ali to supply food to the Hajis going to the holy places at Mecca and the defendant was appointed Managing Director. Later on they found that the management was not as it ought to be and the directors by a resolution removed the defendant and appointed two other persons in his place.

Mr. Khergaumwala on behalf of the plaintiff company, said that the defendant should be asked to restrain from acting as Managing Director of the plaintiff company and to hand over the books and documents pertaining to the company. This company, Mr. Khergaumwala said was floated in August 1929 with a capital of Rs. 60,000 to supply food to the pilgrims going to Mecca. The company took catering contract from Turner Morison and Co. There were only 10 members on the company's register each of them having subscribed Rs. 6,000. In September 1930 the directors thought that a change in management was necessary.

The defendant Mohmed Umar Chandbhoy was asked to hand over the management to the two other persons appointed by the directors, but he refused to do so. He even declined to hand over the books and put off the directors from time to time. On the 3rd June a resolution was passed asking him to hand over the management but still he refused to do so. There was a police court case recently against the accountant of the company and he was asked by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to give security of Rs. 1800. The case was dismissed and the security amount still remained deposited in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court as the defendant as well as the other two persons appointed by the directors in his place, claimed the amount. Mr. Khergaumwala submitted that there was no agreement between the company and the defendant regarding his appointment. There was a draft agreement which was not executed.

SHAUKATALI'S ALTERATIONS.

Mr. Taraporevala.—Alterations in the draft agreement have been made by Mr. Shaukat Ali.

Mr. Khergaumwala.—Because Mr. Shaukat Ali made alterations with his handwriting in the draft agreement, it does not become legal. The agreement was not signed by anybody.

COMPANY'S "BAKSHIS."

Continuing Mr. Khergaumwala, said that the auditors had passed remarks that the accounts were not kept properly and that "bakshis" were given to certain persons for which there were no vouchers. There were two sets of management and both of them wrote to the Turner Morrison and Co. for catering contract.

The defence was that Maulana Irfan and Maulana Shaukat-Ali did not pay the call money and, therefore, they were not entitled to vote.

His Lordship at this stage interpruted Mr. Khergaumwala and said that the matter before him was only Notice of Motion and he was not prepared to go into the whole case just then.

Mr. Khergaumwala urged the Court to order the defendant not to withdraw the money deposited in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court as it was Company's money. His Lordship refused to pass any order at the moment but fixed the case for an early hearing next month.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AT COLABA

Toddy And Liquor Shops Closed Down

The pickiting of country and foreign liquor shops in the Colaba district of "A" Ward Congress Committee is being carried out vigorously for the last few days with the effect that nearly all labourers and other usual drinkers have stopped going to the liquor shops at all and the toddy shops are absolutely closed. That the patriotic liscence holders have not applied for liscence this year certainly deserves congratutation.

Special congratulation is also due to Sheth Parajee Shamrao Sinde who has refused to rent his shop for liquor or toddy sale.

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the Abdul Wahed School was held last evening. Mr. H. B. Clayton, presided and distributed the prizes.

AIMAI CHAMARBAGAWALA HOSPITAL

Mahatmaji Lays Corner Stone To-day

Mahatmaji lays corner-stone of Chamarbagwala Hospital, 8-15 a.m. (opp. G. S. Medical College).

The laying of the corner-stone of the new building of the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala free ophthalmic Hospital will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi today (Saturday) at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) near Parel Tram Terminus (opp. G. S. Medical College).

"TRADER HORN" AT THE CAPITOL

In bringing "Trader Horn," popular story of African adventure, to the talking screen, Metro-Goldwin-Mayer recredited what is said to have been the biggest photoplay expedition ever to penetrate Africa to film a narrative motion picture.

The troupe of forty-odd players, staff officials and technicians that sailed from New York for Africa were under the leadership of Director W. S. Van Dyke. Harry Carey, Edwina Booth, Duncan Renaldo, Olive Golden and the technical staff of the picture reached Mombasa. British North Africa, after an arduous journey of twenty-five days. There the film brigade joined an advance unit, and made preparations to invade the jungle.

It is difficult, perhaps, for the average person to realize the difficulties confronting the Van Dyke party in obtaining scenes incorporated in this picture which is showing at the Capitol.

"When the "Trader Horn" brigade had reached Nairobi and set up camp there to make camera sequences the adventure had barely begun. Diplomatic negotiations with government officials —Belgian, English, French—had to be completed.

Interpreters, native boys, hunters and divers had to be obtained and further preparations made to protect the health and well-being of the travellers. Travel had been comparatively easy so far, but now it was necessary to discard the rail-road in favour of ox-teams and native wagons, boats and foot trails.

From Nairobi and the shores of beautiful Lake Victoria the "Trader Horn" adventurers struck out for the dangerous fastnesses of Tanganyika Territory, with its bizarre pageant of wild animals. From there the itinerary called for trips to the wildest parts of the Uganda country and to the heart of the Belgian Congo, with its famous tribes of African pygmies.

Hundreds of thousands of feet of motion picture sound film were brought back from the jungles of Africa.

The picture follows the widely-read narrative of African wilds by Ethelreda Lewis and Aloysius Horn to its most exciting and unusual details. Its amazing closeups of lion fights to the death, of the desperate and futile attempt of a native to escape the jaws of vicious crocodiles, of the narrow escape of Miss Booth, the heroine from being choked to death by a giant reptile, and numerous other breath-taking episodes bring a new thrill, to the talking screen.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, 1931-32

The fixtures in the above Tournament of the University of Bombay are as given below:—

Monday, 10th August.—Grant Medical Vs. G. S. Medical.
Tuesday, 11th August—Wilson Vs. Sydenham.
Wednesday, 12th August—Grant Medical Vs. Elphinstone.
Thursday, 13th August—G. S. Medical Vs. Ismail.
Friday, 14th August—Sydenham Vs. St. Xavier.
Saturday 15th August. G. S. Medical Vs. Wilson.
Monday 17th August.—Grant Medical Vs. Sydenham.
Wednesday, 19th August—G. S. Medical Vs. Elphinstone.
Thursday, 20th August—Grant Medical Vs. Ismail.
Friday, 21st August—G. S. Medical Vs. St. Xavier's.
Saturday, 22nd—Grant Medical Vs. Wilson.
Monday, 24th August—G. S. Medical Vs. Sydenham.
Tuesday, 25th August—Grant Medical Vs. St. Xavier's.
Wednesday, 26th August—Wilson Vs. Elphinstone.
Friday, 28th August—Sydenham Vs. Ismail.
Monday, 31st August—Sydenharm Vs. Elphinstone.
Tuesday, 1st September—Ismail Vs. St. Xavier's.
Thursday, 3rd September—Wilson Vs. Ismail.
Friday 4th September.—Elphinstone Vs. St. Xavier's.
Wednesday, 9th September—Wilson Vs. St. Xavier's.
Thursday, 10th September—Elphinstone Vs. Ismail.

PESHAWAR'S WARNING TO MUSLIM HOOLIGANS.

TO REFRAIN FROM THESE MEAN ACTS

Or There Will Be "Unhappy Consequences."

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 6.

The meeting of the Working Meeting of the Peshawar District Congress strongly condemned the attitude of the Bombay hooligans in maltreating Hakim Abdul Jalil Sahib Nadvi, a well-known Frontier leader, and other Muslim Nationalists and warns that in view of the fact that they had maltreated previously Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also and had murdered a Pathan volunteer in a meeting which was being addressed by Sayed Attaullah Shah Bukhart, that there is deliberate conspiracy of anti-Nationalists in Bombay to create trouble in the way of Pathan Nationalists.

This meeting warns the hooligans and their wire pullers to refrain from these mean acts, otherwise it will lead to very unhappy consequences, the responsibility for which would be over their heads.

TATA'S IRON PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July, 1931 was as follows:—

		Tons.
Pig Iron	.....	61,658
Steel Ingots	.....	57,533
Finished steel	.....	38,009

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Jute shares ruled steady although business was on a restricted scale. Towards close profit taking was in evidence. In coals apart from slight enquiry for Aldihs, there was nothing of interest reported. In teas only a few deals were registered at rather irregular rate. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 50-8, 5 per cent Bonds 1935 95-6, 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 93-8.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 53-8, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway 95.

Cottons: Kesoram ordy 2-6.

Coals: Aldih 3-5, Bolompore 0-12-0, Burrakur 10-4, Katras Jherriah 28, Khas Jherriah 23-12, Minto 2-11, Raneegunge 31, Samla collieries 1-1/4-10, Sendra 6.

Jutes: Alliance ordy 226-8, Anglo-India ordy 224, Gondalpara ordy 685, Hooghly ordy 49-6, Howrah ordy 30-6, Kamarhatty ordy 350, Lansdowne ordy 106, Presidency 4-10, Reliance ordy 53-8, Waverley 1-12.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone pref 10-4, Bhagalpore Electric 6, U. P. Electric 112 ex div. Indian Iron and Steel 3-6, Marshall & Co. 1-8, Associated Hotels pref 64, Madan Theatres 2-9.

Teas: Betjan 10-8, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 200.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Malabar & Konkan

POONA, August 7.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Konkan, North Deccan, East Rajputana, Central Parts of the Country and Orissa and active from East and North Punjab to Chota Nagpur and in Lower Burma. Yesterdays unsettled conditions in North Bay of Bengal has passed inland and lie as a shallow low pressure area over Southwest Bengal and the adjoining parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue to be strong along Westcoast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country and East Rajputana and active in Lower Burma. Rainfall will increase in Northeast India, United Provinces and East and North Punjab and extend in Kashmir, interior of the Peninsula and Upper Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue along Burma coast and West Coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country and extend in East Bengal and along and near the Punjab, and Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

Art Society Of India

Mr. V.V. Wagh, the well-known Sculptor, will give a practical demonstration in clay-modelling to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Art Society of India, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, by making a bust of Seth Lalji Naranji in two hours.

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The office-bearers of the Council of Management are elected for the new year as under:

Sjt. Nanji Premji Deoji (President); Sjt. Labhshanker Harjivan Joshi (Vice-President); Sjt. Amritlal Varjivan Dalal (Jt. Secretary); Sjt. Pandit Keshavdeo Sharma (Jt. Secretary) and Sjt. K. Permeshswarum (Treasurer).

The office of this Committee is removed from the 1st instant to the following address, Nagjee Gunpat Building, 'King's Circle,' Matunga, G.I.P.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—All, Sevikas who do picketing are requested to attend at Sangh's new place at Khetwadi 13th Lane, next to Congress Free Hospital, at their usual time. The Sangh has vacated Madhav Baug premises.

NEXT SATURDAY
Ramon Novarro
AT
PATHE CINEMA

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LILIOM — HIT OF HITS!
magine your favourite STAR- CHARLES FARREL
in
LILIOM —
MAGINE HIM AS THE HANDSOME BREAKER
OF WOMEN'S HEARTS in
MOLNAR'S GREATEST PLAY | By FOX producers of "JUST IMAGINE"

SECOND RUSH WEEK
THE CAPITOL TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3-30, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CHIEF TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY—
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S Thrill of A Lifetime!
Trader Horn
The GREATEST of HUMAN ADVENTURES in Civilization's Last Savage Frontier
FILMED in AFRICA at the RISK of LIFE!

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Life Assurance Fund ...	Rs	24,64,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs.	1,06,866

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ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931.

TRIUMPH FOR THE CONGRESS

By carrying almost unanimously Mahatma Gandhi's resolution condemning all political violence, the All-India Congress Committee has once again vindicated the unqualified faith of the Congress in its creed of non-violence. Ever since Gandhiji's advent in Indian politics, the country as a whole has adopted his creed as no other country in the world has done before. He has never been content with mere lip homage to non-violence. Twice he all too suddenly called off promising campaigns of civil disobedience just because he felt that the country as a whole was not adequately disciplined in the practice of non-violence. Loyally, though reluctantly, the country accepted the suspension of the campaign and disciplined itself patiently and studiously in the new cult. It was a result of this patient and persistent effort that the country could make a magnificent display of non-violent resistance that made the world behold and wonder. Most unfortunately, after all the great achievements of the campaign, which has brought the country so near its goal, some daring but misguided young men have mistaken the Truce for a retreat, have suffered their high-strung over-sensitive minds to be unbalanced by certain ugly but passing symptoms of passing foreign rule and have out of despair revived the cult of political murder. Sympathy for their undeniable daring and patriotism induced the Karachi Congress to pass a resolution appreciating their patriotism but condemning their violence. The Congress hoped that revolutionaries would learn to emulate only the patriotism and shun the violence. But the hope has not been adequately fulfilled. On the other hand, some young revolutionaries seem to have carried away the dangerous and wholly erroneous impression that despite all the condemnation of violence the public have an admiration for their violent methods. In these circumstances it was impossible for Gandhiji and other Congress leaders to repeat the Karachi type of resolution, or to remain quiet, disclaiming their responsibility for the doings of non-Congressmen, or to be content with a vague, formal and faint condemnation of violence. Under the lead of Gandhiji the Working Committee unanimously passed a resolution which is worthy of the apostle of non-violence and of a body that has adopted non-violence as its creed. If the All-India Congress Committee had tampered with it in the spirit of some of the proposed amendments, it would have given a rude shock to those innumerable Indians who had staked everything on self-sacrifice to the complete exclusion of violence to others. It is a great thing that the A. I. C. C. has done by adopting the resolution without any compromise. It is not a triumph for Gandhiji alone. It is a triumph for the Congress as also for the creed of non-violence.

It would be wrong to suppose that the number and the nature of the proposed amendments to the resolution and the length of the debate are indicative of the existence of any considerable section in the Congress, disposed to dally with violence. Almost all Congressmen condemn violence sincerely. If not as a religious creed, as in the case of Gandhiji, they cling to non-violence as a political creed. And after the recent magnificent success of non-violent resistance which is due mostly to mass opinion in India and also to the creation of a world opinion, which regards the Indian struggle for freedom as unique in the method it employs, Congressmen have every reason to cling more steadfastly than ever to non-violence. But some of the members of the A. I. C. C wished to condemn the Government along with revolutionaries, because they honestly believe that Government is primarily the cause of the widespread and acute political discontent, which here and other explodes in crime. But Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru effectively objected to this suggestion by pointing out that the Congress had long ago ceased protesting in words against Government's policy and had actually resorted to something more effective and drastic than verbal condemnation. Some other members of the A. I. C. C. thought it was unnecessary to take a notice of or assume any kind of responsibility for the doings of non-Congressmen. But anticipating this objection, Gandhiji said that in view of the Congress seeking to lead and represent the whole nation and for the sake of our own kith and kin who may be misled into crime, it is the foremost duty of the Congress to assume some moral responsibility in the matter to proclaim from the house tops the grievous error and futility of political crime and to wean therefrom our misguided brethren. Gandhiji's logic and burning sincerity were compelling in their appeal, and his resolution was adopted by the A. I. C. C. all but unanimously. The resolution is bound to enhance the reputation of the Congress for sincerity and steadfast devotion to fundamental principles and also to ensure a full measure of success for its future non-violent efforts for Swaraj. The technique of non-violent resistance is no longer a mystery. Satyagraha thrives on violence from without but succumbs to violence from within.

MISUNDERSTANDING

Elsewhere we publish the correspondence between Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the Governor of Madras on the subject of the legality of peaceful picketing of auction sales of liquor licenses. The correspondence establishes the legality of such picketing beyond the shadow of a doubt. In this connection we have to express a word of regret to Mr. Rajagopalachari. Relying on a recent Press report that "he had issued instructions to all Congress Committees in the Tamil Nadu area directing them not to picket the bidders or cause any kind of disturbance at the ensuing toddy auction sales pending receipt of instructions from Mahatmaji," we strongly disapproved of such instructions on various grounds. A few days later, we published our own correspondent's report that "Mr. Rajagopalachari has not directed Congress Committees not to picket auction sales pending receipt of Mahatmaji's instructions." We sincerely regret having ascribed to him, under wrong information a course of action which he had not adopted and which might create the impression that he was not prompt enough in facing an emergency. We are happy to learn now that he gave final instructions to Congress volunteers to picket auction sales even before he received the reply to his letter to the Governor.

WHAT IS STATESMANSHIP?

Gandhiji has no desire—if this is what the London "Times" insinuates—to be received either as a saint or as a revolutionary by the British people. He may be going to London as an Indian leader, but his posion is that of an Indian leader who wants justice for his country and who does not propose to subordinate his country's demands to a certificate of "statesmanship" from Britain on the very kind recommendation of the London "Times." Britain will find Gandiiji is endowed with a veritable 'statesmanship' provided "capacity for practical and constructive statesmanship" does not mean surrender of India's interests to Britain.

We have no doubt that every effort will be made by vested interests in Britain whose opportunity to enjoy the benefits of monopolist commercial and economic exploitation of this country is now in jeopardy to cajole some of the Indian delegates into agreement over "safeguards" which on careful examination will be discovered to be "safeguards" primarily in the interests of Britain. It is significant that even those Indian Liberals who were nominated to the first Round Table Conference by Lord Irwin and found some gratification in Lord Reading's assurances regarding the "safeguards," thought it necessary to adopt and proclaim a more cautious attitude, after returning home and realising the force of Nationalist opinion. Now that the Congress is represented at the Conference its sole representative may be trusteed to press for genuine safeguards in the interests of India and no amount of persuasion and cajoling will induce him to deflect one inch from his demand for not only political but economic justice to India.

Trifles.

"The acceptance of the present formula would mean the complete annihilation of the political life of the Sikhs in India" says a certain Sikh M. L. A.

This is precisely the opinion of the Hindu and Muslim communalists in respect of their respective co-religionists.

What they all ignore as a mere trifle is the fact that this triangular competition in anticipating "complete annihilation" will annihilate the nation.

* * * * *

According to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya "Even wise Englishmen realise that the time for the establishment of Swaraj in India had come."

Where did Panditji discover this new species?

* * * * *

"On the Hard, Hard Road To World Peace".—Headline.

That is why they are trying to improve the tanks.

* * * * *

"Imagine what was likely to happen if Asia was stricken by a new disease from which 75 per cent of those attacked never recovered."—Sir Malcolm Watson at the British Medical Association.

Let the present one disappear. Then there would be time enough for Asia to imagine a more serious disease.

* * * * *

"Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan hoped that as the result of his conversations with the Chief Commissioner, the situation in the Frontier was likely to improve in the near future when, he said, they would throw themselves heart and soul into the spinning and weaving of khaddar."

What is the use of such an improvement?

* * * * *

I have been amusing myself with the perusal of a long account, appearing in the "Times of India", of the protest organised by Dawoodi Bohras against the Wakf Act.

There are about it a few things which are so interesting that I must share them with you.

* * * * *

The President of the meeting explaining the history of the Act said that "it was meant to be applied to the Mohammadan community and they did not know that it would be applicable to the Dawoodi Bohra community." The audience, however, forgot their religion and "Shouts of Allaho Akbar" greeted the passing of every resolution.

* * * * *

The procession was better than even the meeting. And among the slogans were "Long live His Holiness Syedina Tahar Saifuddin", "Boycott Wakf Act" and, if you are ready for it "Shaukatali Zindabad."

Now I must leave you to enjoy the echos.

ARTIFICIAL SOLICITUDE.

—:o:—

THE LURE OF TEMPORARY CHEAPNESS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

There is a characteristic sentence in a recent despatch to the "Manchester Guardian" by its correspondent in India, the whole of which is a wail for and a clever attempt at rousing a parochial self-consciousness in Bengal. The sentence refers to salt but cannot be appreciated without the context. Says the writer:—

"The Bengali Nationalist may be prepared to make some sacrifice in order to help the home-spun Khaddar, but he has no desire to pay more for his cloth merely to benefit the Marwari or Gujerati cotton manufacturer. The Bengal industry is jute, which is almost entirely exported, and Calcutta business men of all races are beginning to see themselves as the milchcow of India. This feeling has been strengthened by the success with which Western industrialists have captured such bodies as the Federated Chamber of Commerce and forced their views upon the Government. The new policy regarding Salt will put a very heavy burden on Bengal in order to help a few Parsee merchants of Karachi and Bombay."

CROCODILE TEARS

By commercial exploitation as well as political manipulation Bengal was made the milchcow of Britain and till very recently the only industrialists who could succeed in forcing their views on the Government of India were the really Western, i.e., British industrialists. That monopoly has been challenged with success however partial, and at once the monopolists assume the role of defenders of Bengal and show extraordinary solicitude for the poor consumer. To them it did not matter that the thriving salt industry of Bengal was crushed out of existence in the interests of Cheshire and Liverpool. To them it did not matter that the Bengali consumer could not get the ordinary man's ration of salt during the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. To them it did not matter that the Bengalee consumer had to pay during those years high rates of Rs. 220 and Rs. 320 and even Rs. 434 per hundred maunds.

WHAT THE TARIFF BOARD DISCOVERED

To them it did not matter that the almost standing rate for salt imported by Western (British) industrialists during the years 1926—7—8 was Rs. 110 per hundred maunds and that it dropped suddenly to Rs. 80 after the shipment of 34,000 maunds of Okha salt in the month of June 1928 (which was favourably noticed by the 'Forward'). To them it did not matter that the importers of foreign salt had taken advantage of the Bengalee consumer's dependence to virtually force out of him, according to the finding of the Tariff Board, "about a crore of rupees in excess of what was their due from the Calcutta market during the period 1926 to 1928." According to these obliging gentlemen the Bengali is willing to pay this crore of rupees to the merchants west of Aden. But he must complain when the whilom exploiter is prevented from killing the Western India industrialists whose efforts alone are responsible for stopping the hitherto unrestrained loot!

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S WARNING

Unfortunately for such mentors, Bengalees do not necessarily agree with them. The new policy regarding salt, which is alleged to put a very heavy burden upon Bengal, has had the support of a number of Bengalee members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, prominent among whom were Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. S. C. Mitra. Cheap salt was, of course, desirable, but, said Sir Abdur on 30th March, "cheap salt is only possible when you have a proper salt industry established in India itself." Referring to the burden, Sir Abdur maintained "unless a duty like this is imposed on imported salt, the entire salt industry in India will be paralysed and extinguished." And what is the burden and whom does it help? The Central Legislature imposed a duty of 4½ annas per maund on salt imported into Bengal. Out of this seven-eighths go to the treasury of Bengal and not a pie goes to the Parsee or non-Parsee merchants of Karachi and Bombay. The so-called burden is really responsible for guaranteeing to the Bengal consumer the lowest economical rate. Section 5, sub-section 4 of the measure adopted by the Central Legislature enables the Governor-General-in-Council to require the salt manufacturers of India to deliver salt at the Port of Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 33-11 per hundred maunds. It is this measure that is going to secure cheap salt to Bengal for a prolonged period, by keeping alive those manufacturers whose competition is solely to be credited for bringing down the rates of imported salt. And how does it affect Bengal even for the time that the importers are prepared to sell foreign salt at uneconomical rates? The measure only takes eight rupees out of one packet of Bengal to deposit seven into another. Fortunately, there are Bengalees who can understand and can explain this to their brethren.

LONG-TERM PROTECTION NECESSARY

The game of these mentors is palpable. When Sir George Schuster supported the Salt Protection measure he avowedly did so as an experiment. Under the Act (XIV of 1931) the protection is limited to 31st day of March 1932. With the experience gained during this period, the situation will be reviewed again and a measure will have to be placed before the Legislature

(Continued on page 10-.

MALVAN.

—:o:—

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE FLOODED TALUKA

(By "OBSERVER").

Malvan has not known for many years the kind of disaster that floods have brought during the last few days and the indescribable misery of its population spread over 57 villages can only be imagined.

THE CATASTROPHE.

The havoc caused by the deluge must obviously be too terrible since it is confined not only to destruction of property, fields, houses and hovels, but to actual loss of human life and cattle as well. The figures of material loss in lakhs fail to give one an adequate idea of the intensity of destitution and suffering to which the poor and homeless must have been reduced.

It is always the fate of the lower strata of the poor to bear the brunt of this misery, what with general impoverishment of the whole district, present conditions of unemployment and economic depression and the usual curse of landlordism.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Covering an area of 182 square miles, the taluka of Malvan is about the most prosperous and leading in certain features of mofussil life. It possesses a very good acreage in cultivated land for its population and the figures in literary and the general standard of comparative prosperity equally indicate its position in the district. Apart from historical associations with the famous Maratha fort, Sindhudurg, it has greatly prospered in late years and the town and port itself reflect this condition. It is a centre of education in the district and is probably the only place which could boast a well equipped women's high school besides numerous other endowed educational institutions.

LIFE.

The visitor is struck by the impression the place produces at a glance:—it is busier, less sullen, less clannish (the feature and curse of the district life); the general level of life is undoubtedly higher here than one could find elsewhere up or down the Konkan coast for many miles. Many years ago, I had tramped through the hilly interior, crossing the cluster of villages in the direction of the sea. The seashore here is one of the finest and not only is the open air refreshing but the beach is full of life, of an evening, when the people of the place stroll up the sands. It looks like a faint echo of Chaupaty in contrast to the rule of desolation that spreads along the whole coast.

THE MALWANI.

Malwan enjoys a kind of fame which includes also the "femme de notoriete" in the popular mind; the "lathi" charges led in Bombay are associated with the name of this place. The term "Malwani" itself has a classic origin—it may be the Bombay police constable as well as the hard, drawling "Konkani" he speaks. The place boasts however, a very fine record of activity during the last C. D. Movement when mass breach of salt-laws was successfully organised. The Malwan policemen is by no means the unique product of the place: Malwan could boast other and better products.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Advice To Gandhiji.

A "well-known ex-Liberal Cabinet Minister" has commanded the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" to "tell Mr. Gandhi from me with my compliments that a public man of his position, representing a great people, cannot afford to make himself cheap by staying in the East End". This Right Honourable gentleman appears to have forgotten the Government that is in office in England. This is not surprising. If frock-coated, Mayfairish snobbery represented by the ex-Liberal Minister and common to numerous Liberals and Tories, had not ignored the obvious, Labour would not have easily come into its own. And who knows this snobbery may not enable the "great people" whose poverty is symbolised in the loin-clothed ascetic, to come into its own?

All Is To The Best.

The Bengal Government have demanded, and received, an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Police Budget. "Law and Order" are valuable. But life ought to be regarded as more valuable. The distress that has been caused to many districts in Bengal by flood and famine is harrowing in its acuteness. Relief and generous relief is desperately needed for the simple reason that mass starvation leads to mass death. Yet the Bengal Government cannot afford more than thirty thousand rupees to save the dying poor. The Bengal Legislative Council was informed on Monday last that Government had no intention of appointing a retrenchment committee. This is admirable if the desire is to save money from being wasted on retrenchment committees that cannot retrench. But their unwillingness coupled with their "extravagance" to the tune of no less than thirty thousand rupees reveals an indifference to the plight of the sufferers, that will shock all humanitarian instincts. They do not care. Law and Order is safe. So is that unparalleled scandal—the high salaries of Security Services. Must we then not assume that all, even starvation of millions, is, therefore, to the best in this best of all possible worlds?

Support To Joint Electorates.

It is highly significant and encouraging that the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind has unanimously supported the system of joint electorates in the future constitution of India. It will be remembered that the Jamiat had taken strong exception to the Nehru Report and was represented at the last "All-Muslim Parties' Conference." Later, when the Congress started the Civil Disobedience movement, the Jamiat exhorted the Muslims to participate in it, and its President, Secretary and several other workers took prominent part in the campaign and were duly incarcerated by the Government. The attitude of the Jamiat towards the Congress scheme of communal settlement seemed uncertain for a time. But after a prolonged discussion on the scheme, the Working Committee has now accorded a fair measure of support to it, especially to the essential part of the scheme, the system of joint electorates throughout the country.

The Punjab Tangle.

The Jamiat also accepts another essential feature of the Congress scheme that the franchise shall be universal to enable the poorest and the most backward Muslims to be duly represented. As regards the reservation of seats for minorities, the Jamiat, substantially following the Congress scheme, recommends that in all provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal seats shall be reserved for all minorities with the right to contest additional seats. But in the Punjab and Bengal the Jamiat recommends that there should be no reservation at all for any community but that "in case any minority community were to demand reservation for itself, seats shall be reserved for communities according to their population." It seems to be suggested that the minorities in these two provinces, if seats are reserved for them, should not be allowed to contest additional seats. Herein the Jamiat differs from the Congress which gives the Sikhs in the Punjab reserved seats on population basis together with the right to contest more seats, a right conceded by the Jamiat to all minorities in all other provinces. But we have reason to hope that minor differences like this will be adjusted in the final settlement.

...STRENUOUS ENDEAVOURS TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Working Committee's Deliberations

The Congress Working Committee devoted four hours to the consideration of the communal problem, and the situation in the N. W. F. Provinces, on resumption of its deliberations on Friday morning.

The Committee met at 8 a.m. at "Mani Bhuvan" all the members being present. Dr. Mohmmed Alam who was the only member of the Congress Cabinet absent till Thursday, arrived on Friday morning and joined the deliberations.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA LEADERS PRESENT

Quite a number of non-members were present by special invitation. Among them were Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Ahmed Saeed, President and the Secretary, respectively, of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Secretary of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was present to put forward the Hindu point of view.

It is understood that the discussions centred round the new formula suggested by the Working Committee of he Jamiat-ul-Ulma which met this week at Saharanpur. Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Ahmed Saeed explained the position of the Muslims and the need of more explicit provisions in the declaration of Fundamental Rights to safeguard the religious liberties of Muslims.

On matters of general principles they gave whole-hearted support to Joint Electorates and Adult Franchise. But they insisted that there should be no reservation of seats.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK

The latter suggestion seems to be the stumbling block in the way of a settlement as with its acceptance it is difficult to satisfy the Sikhs who are not prepared to give up their calim for weightage.

The Committee has not yet come to any decision on these points, and it is expected that the deliberations of the Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party will prove helpful in this respect.

N. W. F. SITUATION

The situation in the N. W. F. Province also seems to have taken much of the Committee's time. The Committee is considering it, in view of the report submitted by Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, and has also the benefit of the advice of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, who is staying at 'Mani Bhuvan' with Gandhiji's party.

The Committee adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

LEADERS WHO ARRIVED ON FRIDAY

Among other important arrivals on Friday morning are Moulana Hussein Ahmed of Bedaun, Maulana Abdul Haleem Siddiqi and Maulana Mohamed Sajjad all of whom are well-known Muslim divines and prominent members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma.

"MAGNA CARTA" OF SWARAJ CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from page 1.)

wirshippers of ideas and not any particular colour.

The debate had taken over an hour and a quarter and a closure was applied and Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was lost by 22 against 89. The original motion of the Working Committee was adopted by a large majority.

NEW FLAG SALUTATION.

Immediately after the passing of the resolution Sjt. K. F. Nariman, president of the B. P. C. C. announced that on Saturday morning (to-day) at 8 p.m.) there would be a flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress president would hoist the flag. He requested all the A. I. C. C. members and other visitors in the city to grace the occasion by their presence.

Hearing the announcement Mr Satyamurti remarked "Oh! so it seems it was all pre-arranged. If I had known it I would not have taken the trouble to move the amendment. Mr. President, you will have to rue this day as every year changes would be proposed in the flag.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the most important resolution of the day, viz., the amended the report of the Fundamental Rights Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally moved the resolution. He said he did not want to waste the time of the House by reading the lengthly resolution as it was already circulated.

A question was raised by Babu Shivprasad Gupta of Benares that as many members who did not know English were not provided with a translation of the resolution and therefore discussion on it should be postponed till a translation was circulated.

It was however agreed that the Secretary should translate it clause by clause and then it should be discussed. The House then proceeded to consider the resolution clause by clause.

RIGHT OF CIVIL RESISTENCE.

Mrs. R. Laxmipathi was the first to move an amendment to clause (1) of the resolution. In the first section of the clause she wanted to add the words after the word combination "Civil Resistance to oppression". She said that Civil resistance to oppression of every kind was an inherent right of man and it must be provided for in the declaration of Rights.

Sjt. Vishwanath from Andhra seconded the amendment. He said it was likely that in the Swaraj Government youngmen who did not agree with the ideas of the Government in power might have to resort to Civil Resistance and that right ought to be conceded to them.

AN INHERENT RIGHT.

Mr. Satyamurti requested Mrs. Laxmipathi to withdraw the amendment as in his opinion the right of resorting to Civil Disobedience was inherent in man.

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

Mr. K.M. Munshi moved an amendment that at the end of the Clause the words "freedom of the Press will be maintained" should be added. He said that although the original proposition conceded the right of free expression of opinion, in his opinion, it did not include the freedom of Press in the sense that every citizen should enjoy the right to write and publish his opinions without any restriction. For instance, it did not cover the case of demanding a deposit from a Press. Quoting clauses from French and Belgian Constitutions on the point, Mr. Munshi added that it should be made clear that there would be full freedom of the Press in the sense that no security or deposit would be demanded from an editor, printer or publisher nor would there be censorship.

Mr. Satyamurti thought there was no need of the addition as in his opinion the original clause implied freedom of the Press.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Salve wanted to add after the words "free expression of opinion," the words "provided there is no obscenity." He also wanted to delete the words "without arms" and add the proviso that "except in case when such association jeopardised the security of the State."

Mr. Kaleshwar Rao wanted to delete all the words occurring after the word "peaceably." He thought there was no need for the proviso "for purposes not opposed to law and morality," because he felt that notions of law and morality would go on changing.

Two more amendments suggesting similar changes were moved, one by Mr. Satyamurti and the other by Mr. Hariprashad Singh. The latter wanted to remove the words "without arms" because he said, that there were communities who thought it was incumbent on them to bear arms when they joined a marriage procession or attended a caste-dinner. If they did otherwise, they took it as an insult.

ORIGINAL CLAUSES ACCEPTED

On being put to vote, all the six amendments were lost one after the other by an overwhelming majority in every case.

The following five Clauses were then accepted:—

(ii) Every citizen of India shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality.

(iii) The culture, language and scripts of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.

(iv) All citizens of India are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.

(v) No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling.

(vi) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, roads, schools and places of public resort, maintained out of State or Local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST CONFISCATION.

Clause (VIII) of the fundamental rights and duties read:—

"No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered, or confiscated save in accordance with law."

To this Mr. Kaleshwar Rao moved an amendment suggesting that punishment of confiscation of property except that used for the crime be abolished. The speaker desribed the legal confiscation as a barbarous punishment.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay) moved another amendment making the safeguard more definite than it was in the original clause. The words "in accordance with the law," he argued, were capable of all manner of interpretation and they could be used as a cover to do anything in the name of law. He cited an instance that property worth lakhs was confiscated by Government in Bardoli for arrears of land revenue not amounting to moe than a few hundreds and that was done strictly according to law. The amendment also included a provision for just compensation. It also made it a condition that the cause for confiscation must be a public one and not a mere whim of a Government official.

Mr. B. G. Kher (Maharashtra) seconded the amendment. He opined that there must be greater safeguards for the purpose of safety of private property than would be guaranteed under the clause.

Both the amendments were lost and the original clause carried.

STATE NEUTRALITY IN RELIGION.

Clause (IX) read: "The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions."

To this Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya (Karnatak) moved an amendment urging that the religious neutrality of the State ought not to hamper social progress of the community. Proceeding she observed having had very bitter experience of this religious neutrality, they must not allow the State to take shelter under this excuse. Even now there was opposition to progressive measures on the ground of religion.

Smti. Kameshvaramma seconded the amendment. They had enough of religious neutrality under the present regime. They must not allow the repetitions of the evils of the present system under the Swaraj Government she said.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said he agreed with everything that Mrs. Kamaladevi had said but he was not going to support the amendment. (Laughter). The clause as it stood was the best guarantee for the protection of all interests.

Sjt. S. Satyamurti (Madras) remarked that the past had been too much with them. They should now look to the future.

Sjt. Vishvanatham supported the amendment.

Mrs. Kale (Nagpur) made a pertinent suggestion that the lawyer members of the A. I. C. C. should not take part in the discussion as they were too much in the habit of interpreting words.

The amendment was lost.

The original clause was carried.

The clause making universal adult suffrage as the basis of franchise was unanimously accepted.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Clause (XI) read: "The State shall provide for free primary education."

To this Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved an amendment making it obligatory on the State to provide for free and compulsory education. Specially in the early stages of Swaraj Government, she said, compulsion was absolutely necessary. If they could abolish all religious institutions which only made them lazy, the money saved thereby could be used for promoting primary education.

Sjt. G. S. Gupta moved an amendment recommending local languages as a vehicle of imparting primary education.

Mr. Salve (Nagpur) moved yet another amendment fixing age limit for the primary education.

KAMALADEVI SCORES.

Sjt. S. Satyamurti gave a vigorous support to the amendment making primary education compulsory. Even now, he argued, education was compulsory in certain parts of India. Was that compulsion going to be taken away under the Swaraj Government? Unless the element of compulsion was introduced, primary education would do precious little progress. He then appealed to the House to pass the amendment and refuse at least once to accept the fiat of the Working Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the debate and the amendments, admitted that compulsion was necessary for the healthy growth of primary education but what the Working Committee was afraid of was the question of its immediate practicability in the whole country.

The amendment making compulsory primary education an obligation on the State was carried by an overwhelming majority amid popular applause. Other amendments were thrown out.

Clause (XII) stipulating that the State shall confer no titles was also unanimously carried.

Mr. M. R. Abhyanker: What about the present titles?

A voice: Those shall lapse. (Laughter).

MR. MUNSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi further moved that the following should be added as clause 12 to No. 1:

"Every citizen shall be entitled to have a fixed dwelling, to trade, to acquire property and to enjoy all other civil rights and likewise to be treated equally with regard to legal prosecution or legal protection in all parts of India."

Mr. Munshi explained the need of this clause as he felt the right to have a fixed dwelling, to trade and acquire property were elementary rights of a citizen and they must be secured.

Mr. Vishwanatham from Andhra seconded the motion.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Sirdar Sardul Singh said that those who wanted to insert this clause were labouring under a misapprehension that, even under the Swaraj, India would be divided into British India and Indian States as it was to-day. What the Working Committee contemplated was one united India and therefore it did not feel the need of such a clause.

Mr. Satyamurti:—How can you say that there will be one united India?

Sardar Sardul Singh:—That is what is contemplated.

Mr. Satyamurti:—But the princes say no to it.

Mr. Satyamurti suggested a slight change in the wording of the clause which was accepted by Mr. Munshi. It was: "Every citizen of India is free to settle in any part of the country, to acquire property and to take to any trade or calling" and then the remaining part of Mr. Munshi's original motion.

Mr. B. G. Kher supported the motion. He said that if the clause would not be inserted there would be the danger of people going from one province to another being treated as an Indian was treated in America.

INDIAN STATES UNDER SWARAJ.

Pandit Jawaharlal opposed the motion strongly. He said his opposition was not for the sake of opposition. In his opinion the apprehensions of those who wanted such safeguards showed that they had not a correct idea of what Swaraj would be. He did not know whether the Indian States would exist or not in future India; but one thing was certain, that India would be united. He felt that no State would dare to make any laws that would disqualify people from other provinces to have fixed dwelling or acquire property in their boundaries. If any State did that where would be the Federal Government? he asked. He added that it was a question that required deep study and sufficient discussion. If they visualised India under Swaraj to be similar to what it was now then they would certainly find difficulties. But if they had a broader vision of India under Swaraj then they would find matters as they were discussing to be very trivial.

The motion was accepted by a large majority.

Another clause suggesting that the State should take care of undaimed and deserted children was also unanimously accepted.

The Committee then adjourned till 9 a.m. on Saturday.

At the resumed sitting it would first consider the remaining portions of this resolution which relate to qhestions like labour, taxation an Expenditure, and economic and social programme.

Sukhdevraj's Application Dismissed

The Special Tribunal to-day rejected Sukhdevraj's application demanding better association while in jail as an undertrial prisoner.—A. P.

BAN ON GOVT. SERVANTS

Ordered Not To Attend Hindu Sabha Conference

RESENTMENT AT AKOLA

AKOLA, Aug. 7.

Considerable resentment has been caused among the Hindu community as a result of the Local Government's refusal to allow their servants to attend the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, presumably because questions of political nature, such as communal representation and other allied matters, will be discussed. These orders, it is pointed out, are contrary to the practice hitherto observed under which Government have not only allowed their servants to attend communal gatherings such as Hindu Mahasabha and Mahomedan Conierences but had allowed the President of a recent Mahomedan Conference to use the Government Circuit House.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, President-Elect of the thirteenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha arrived here this evening. He was received at the railway station by the members of the Reception Committee and prominent Hindu leaders and was taken in a procession through the principal streets to the residence of Rao Bahadur Mahajani.

The plenary session opens tomorrow afternoon.—A.P.

MAHATMA AT SWADESHI MARKET.

Despite his many and pressing engagements Gandhiji found time to visit the Swadeshi market on Friday evening at 9-30 p.m.

In response to the invitation of the Market Committee a good number of A.I.C.C. members and members of local mercantile community interested in the promotion of the cause of Swadeshi attended the function. They included Sardar Sardul Singh, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Jal Naoroji.

The original idea was to discuss various questions as to how the cause of Swadeshi could be promoted and to seek Gandhiji's advice on the question. But it was frustrated owing to the presence of a large number of people who on getting the news that Gandhiji was coming there thronged the place. Their presence made it impossible to have a free discussion and it had to be postponed to some other time.

Gandhiji, however, addressed a few remarks to those who sat round him on the dais. He said that he was under the impression that he would discuss things with a few selected persons who were interested in the cause of Swadeshi and who were invited to the Conference by the organisers. But instead he found a large concourse of people. He knew it was rather impossible to avoid such a crowd if they invited him to a place like the one where he had come. He regretted that he could not say to them what he wanted to say on the subject. He suggested that those who wanted to do the work should give their names and addresses to the organisers and become willing agents of Swadeshi. If the idea of establishing a contact with workers in the cause of Swadeshi which the organisers had in view succeeded in Bombay then it could be copied at other places also. Gandhiji added that the object was laudable, but again regretted that he could not express his views on the subject.

Some of those present asked Gandhiji a few questions to which he made replies and then left the place amidst shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

MAHATMA'S TRIPLE MESSAGE TO PARSIS

(Continued from page 1.)

tion and lawyers charge thousands of rupees for their fees. That also would have to go to a minimum, and it was bound to go because everyone would have a simple life.

Mrs. Ghosupben Captain then presented Mahatma Gandhi with a cheque of Rs. 3,000 from Mr. B.F. Bharucha being the proceeds of the tickets.

TRIBUTE TO PARSIS.

Khan Abdul Gaffoor Khan, the Frontier "Gandhi," then thanked the Parsi community for what they had done for the Frontier people. There was a time when by certain propaganda the enemies of the country tried to divide the Indian people from the Frontier people. It was Mr. B.F. Bharucha who first came to the Frontier and cleared the misunderstanding. Then Khurshedben who is now in the Frontier or N.W.F. Province is serving the Frontier people. He assured the Parsi community that the Frontier people will not forget their indebtedness.

The meeting terminated with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP AUCTIONS LEGAL

Correspondence Between Sjt. C. R. Rajagopalachar And The Madras Governor

The following correspondence between Mr. C. Raja Gopalachari and the Governor of Madras will interest all concerned with picketing of liquor shops:—

Copy of letter dated 19th July to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Dear Sir,

I have to bring to the notice of His Excellency through you that the Commissioner of Excise has issued a notification that we are not entitled to picket auction sales of licenses under the terms of the Settlement of 5th March between Mr. Gandhi and the Government of India. The matter is important and urgent. I therefore take the liberty of asking you to place it before His Excellency as soon as possible. The auction sales are coming on very soon and we should know where we stand. It is submitted that there can be no difference between picketing shops and picketing sales. The rule that the picketing should be peaceful and free from intimidation coercion, etc., applies to both picketing of auction sales and picketing of shops. The peace settlement gives us the right to adopt peaceful picketing against consumption of intoxicating liquor and drugs. It is submitted that for this purpose we are entitled to offer it not only in regard to sale of liquor to consumers but also in regard to letting of trees, letting of houses, and every operation connected with traffic in liquor, provided of course that in all and every one of these we should be within the limits prescribed in Article 7 of the Truce terms.

In deciding this question it should not be imagined that picketing of the auction sales means crowding and creating any physical trouble or causing obstruction of any kind because such things would not be permissible even in the picketing of shops against consumers.

We feel it highly desirable to warn intending bidders for licences just as we should warn consumers of intoxicants. Unless we warn those who seek to participate in the liquor traffic by bidding for licenses and getting trees for tapping we have no moral basis for subsequently carrying on propaganda which would cause loss to them. If it is granted that we are entitled to warn bidders at the auction sales it should be open to us peacefully to give the warning on the spot. We cannot reach bidders by indefinite propaganda and we feel it due to them that we should give them the warning specifically and at the time. The only question being whether our picketing is peaceful or not, be it applied to warn consumers or intending bidders, I submit that conditions may be laid down to ensure the peaceful character of the picketing but not to prevent picketing altogether as the Commissioner of Excise has notified. I referred the matter to Mr. Gandhi as one of the parties to the peace settlement and he has wired to me very definitely his opinion.

"My opinion we are entitled peaceful picketing auction sales under settlement. So far as I know there is no prohibition in Bombay".

I may point out that the sales of licences have already begun in Bombay and if there was no prohibition in Bombay it should not be interpreted otherwise in this province.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Commissioner of Excise, Madras to save time for reference.

If His Excellency is not satisfied with the reasons I have given I request a reference may be made to the Government of India to settle the question of interpretation.

THE REPLY.

Copy of letter from the Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, dated 1st August.

Dear Mr. Rajagopalachari,

H. E. desires me to say, in reply to your letter dated 19th July, 1931, that in this Government's opinion Article 7 of the Settlement with the Congress is irrelevant to the question whether the sales of toddy shops can be picketed or not. Picketing is in no circumstances illegal in itself; this is so whether the picketing is of toddy shop sales or of toddy shops or of anything else. But if the picketing becomes "non-peaceful" or leads, or is likely to lead to obstruction or disorder, it can be dealt with as the ordinary law provides. As you yourself say, "the rule that picketing should be peaceful and free from intimidation, etc.," applies to any form of picketing. The Commissioner of Excise has been informed accordingly.

Sd./ Private Secretary to H. E. The Governor.

WHEN MAHATMAJI LEAVES FOR LONDON

Arrangements For Him On Board.

(By A Special Correspondent).

The Working Committee met on Friday morning and disposed off several items on the Agenda, such as accounts, reports of several sub-committees etc. The most important item discussed was the question whether the Congress should participate in the proceedings of the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi reviewed the situation regarding the observance of truce terms since the Working Committee met on the last occasion and passed the resolution regarding the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference. That resolution stated that in spite of the communal question not being settled the Working Committee was of opinion, that circumstances permitting the Congress should participate in the Round Table Conference. Several speakers pointed out that breaches in the truce terms had taken place and questions of great importance, such as collection of land revenue, and arrears of revenue and collection of rents and prosecution of Congress workers had not been completely settled and it was high time that a telegram should be sent to the Viceroy that until these questions were settled it would be difficult for the Congress to participate in the proceedings of the London Conference. Mahatmaji suggested that the Working Committee should first decide whether they wish the Congress to co-operate with the Round Table Conference. If the decision is against co-operation it must first decide so and then he would send a telegram to the Viceroy that unless all the grievances and complaints of the Congress regarding breaches in the observance of truce terms are removed the Congress will not participate in the proceedings of the London Conference. The majority of the members were not in favour of such an attitude being adopted. Finally it was decided not to send any telegram to the Viceroy.

It is understood that the Working Committee has not passed any new resolution regarding the Round Table Conference. From this is understood that the former resolution regarding the Round Table Conference stands as it is. The Working Committee has made no change in it and therefore Mahatma Gandhi will proceed to England to take part in the proceedings of the Round Table Conference.

It is now clearly evident that Mahatmaji has finally decided to go to London. He will leave India on the 15th instant by the Mail boat. He will take the following persons with him:—

(1) Mr. Devidas Gandhi, his son.
(2) Mr. Piarelal, his private secretary.
(3) Mr. Mahadev Desai, his political secretary.
(4) Miss Slade (Mirabai).

The rumour that Mahatmaji will travel as a deck passenger is not correct. Mahatmaji and those who accompany him will travel in a special cabin reserved for them.

Much resentment was expressed in the meeting of the Working Committee that Dr. Ansari has not been invited to the Round Table Conference.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR IN ITALY

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rome—Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius and the German Ambassador Von Schubert arrived here at 8-15 this morning. They were met at the station by Sg. Mussolini and Sgr. Grandi.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, August 7.

Previous closing rate	8.02
To-day's opening rate	8.02
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	8.01
Difference	—.01

Broach expectation Rs. 170.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, August 7.

Previous closing rate	4.29
To-day's opening rate	4.25
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	4.26
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, August 7.

Sliver ready	12-15/16
Lower	1/8
Silver forward	12-15/16
Lower	1/8

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, August 7.

1st settlement	43-9-0
2nd settlement	43-5-0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

U. S. A. COTTON BUREAU REPORT

Excellent Crop Outlook

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The New York cotton futures market yesterday advanced 6 points during the early part of the session on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on bearish crop estimates and favourable weather. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 7.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.83c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices. The local bears taking profit raised prices several points. Later there was less pressure to sell. On the other hand there was some pre-Bureau short covering and also trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points.

Middling American spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 4.40 and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

East Indian cotton futures closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Egyptian cotton prices closed 5 to 2 points higher.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 26 to 11 points.

The first Bureau Report of this season will be issued at Washington on Saturday at noon and the save will be received here at night at about 9 p.m. Both New York and New Orleans markets will cdose 10 minutes earlier and will re-open on Monday. The Liverpool market will not remain open for the Bureau report, but our local cotton market is open for trading after the receipt of the Bureau report. The first foreign news about the interpretation of Bureau report will be the fluctuation in Sampin quotations of Japan.

The Government report on the acreage was received last month showing a reduction of 10 per cent compared with last year's figure under cotton cultivation. The particulars per state are as under:—

State.	1 July 1931 acreage.	Per Cent. of 1930.
Virginia	68,000	75
N. Carolina	13,58,000	82
S. Carolina	19,50,000	89
Georgia	34,37,000	88
Florida	1,22,000	100
Missouri	3,39,000	90
Tennessee	11,24,000	90
Alabama	34,10,000	90
Mississippi	40,33,000	94
Louisiana	19,28,000	90
Texas	1,61,26,000	92
Oklahoma	34,02,000	83
Arkansas	36,76,000	92
New Mexico	1,21,000	90
Arizona	1,78,000	83
Clifornia	2,05,000	75
All Other	13,000	68
	4,14,91,000	90

Thus the new crop preparations began with decrease in area to the extent of 10 per cent and with impressive decrease in the use of fertilizers, the prospects of the crop were smaller than last year. However, weather conditions were exceptionally favourable and private estimates given below give an idea of a 14 million bales crop to-day. Present estimates are not final and before the final stage is reached they will undergo changes according to weather conditions and damage by Boll-Weevil. It appears that at present the crop outlook too exaggerated to some extent and to a greater extent it is discounted.

PRIVATE ESTIMATES.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. condition 70.6 per cent against 69.6 per cent at the end of June.

Messrs. J. B. Bennett & Co. condition 71.5 per cent against 72.3 and crop estimate 12,710,000 at the end of June.

Messrs. Geo. H. Macfadden Co. estimate condition 71 per cent and crop 14,318,000 Bales.

The Forsic Bureau estimate condition 73.8 and crop 13,150,000 Bales.

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate condition 70.6 per cent and crop 13,981,000 Bales against condition 71.3 and crop 13,435,000 Bales last June.

Messrs. Schwaback & Co. estimate condition 73 per cent and crop 14,130,000 Bales against condition 70 per cent and crop 13,000,000 Bales last June.

The Garside Cotton Service estimates the crop 13,455,000 Bales.

"The Imemphis Commercial Appeal" estimates the crop 14,117,000 Bales.

The average guess of the members of the New York Stock Exchange is 13,813,000 Bales.

Whatever may be the Bureau's estimate, there is enough cotton for the yearly needs of the World's spindles. The political and financial situation of most of the European countries is bad There are no indications of revival in general trade, advances from the present level will be difficult to be maintained unless the present crop prospects are throughly marred.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Bombay, Aug. 7

N. Y. October Highest 8.13+.06 Lowest 7.99—.08

N. Y. December Highest 8.37 (Apening) Lowest 8.23 (2-43 p.m.).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following ctble dated 6th inst. (6-18 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market appears temporarily sold out, we believe same covering likely before Bureau; recommend covering state Bull accounts on any upturn due crop scare."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-02 a.m.:—Liverpool: Small market, some local buying.

12.16 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt.

Private Crop estimates:—Members of New York Cotton Exchange average 13,813,000; Memphis Commercial Appeal 14,117,000.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on bearish crop estimate and favourable weather.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 4.55

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.85

Difference 70 points equal Rs. 31/

New York May (Close) 8.73 equal 4.36

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.85

Difference 57 points equal Rs. 22/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 50, May 37 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	8.02—.05
December	8.25—.04
January	8.36—.04
March	8.56—.04
May	8.73—.02
Middling Spot	7.83—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	8.04—.03
December	8.25—.04
Middling Spot	7.38—

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 6.

New York. 15-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	8.08
January	8.42
March	8.62

New York. Noon Call.

October	8.10
January	8.42
March	8.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Opening	Closing.
July		
August		4.21+.03
September		4.24+.03
October	4.31	4.29+.03
November		4.32+.03
December		4.37+.03
January	4.42	4.41+.03
February		4.45+.03
March	4.50	4.49+.02
April		4.53+.02
May	4.59	4.57+.02
June		4.60+.02
July	4.64	4.63+.02
August		4.66+.02
Middling Spot		4.40+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.61
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.76
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.91
Oomra Good	3.21
Oomra Good	3.21
Oomra Fully Good	3.36
Oomra Fine	3.51
Bengal Good	2.96
Bengal Fully Good	3.06
Bengal Fine	3.16
Scinde Fully Good	3.06
Scinde Fine	3.16
Scinde Superfine	3.26

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

July	
September	6.26
October	6.44
November	6.56
January	6.76
March	6 95
May	7-14
July	7.29
F.G.F., Spot	6.70

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32

B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug./15 Sept.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct./Nov.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16

Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Aug.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct/Dec.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 278 3/4

Banks Selling T T 278 1/2

Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 908

Banks Buying D D 927

Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/2

Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156-3/8

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.85 5/16 6th inst. Nom.

Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 7th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 7/16 6th inst. Nom.

London/Paris 123.90 6th inst.

London/Belgium 34.82 6th inst.

London/Switzerland 24.86 6th inst.

London/Italy 92.85 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4/4-11 1/4 5th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst.

Silver London Ready Forward 13 1/8 5th inst. 13 1/16 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 5th inst. 28 1/8 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 11/32 p.c. 5th inst. 4 11/32 p.c. 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1/8 p.c. 5th inst. 5 1/8 p.c. 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent 3 Mos. 5 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 6.

	This Week £
Total Bullion	134,800,000
Public Deposits	11,400,000
Other Deposits	96,600,000
Government Securities	49,300,000
Other Securities	32,300,000
Notes and Coin	44,600,000
Notes in Circulation	365,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.25 p.c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of Etst Indian Cotton	500

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIIRCULATION.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending August 5th gives the total note circulation at 79,862,000,000 francs, an increase of 2,096,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/14 Highest Rs. 34/1 Lowest Rs. 33/9/6 Closing Rs. 33/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 34/1 Highest Rs. 34/5 Closing Rs. 34/2.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 7.

		Since 1st Sept. This year.	Yesterday
In full-pressed Bales			
Khandesh		323,943	
Central India	33	338,815	
Barsi and Nagar		168,669	
Hyderabad-Gaorani		35,598	
Berar	626	589,663	
Central Provinces		372,355	
Total Oomras	659	1,879,048	
Dholera	73	279,961	
N.-W. Provinces	303	92,997	
Rajputana		52,703	
Sind-Punjab		122,377	
Broach	50	302,207	
Coompta and Dharwar	89	92,423	
Westerns-Northerns		48,660	
Cocoanada		24	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		41,768	
Persian	114	1,114	
American		136,714	
Egyptian and African	2,103	322,837	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702	
Total	3,391	3,373,535	

Bombay, Aug 7.

Messrs. Procter & Gamble estimate condition 71 per cent indicating a crop of 13,750,000 Bales.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 7

In response to easier New York advices our market opened weak at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was a small turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a range of annas eight. Operators are awaiting the Bureau report due to-morrow. Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened 4 points lower. The market remained quiet and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 157/12

Broach A/M. 169/8

Oomra D/J. 146/8

Bengal D/J. 127/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

August	127.00 plus. 0.10
Nov.	121.00 plus. 0.70
February	120.00 plus. 1.00

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 7.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	5	3
Silver, Ready	44	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	14	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	10	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug 7.

60 Narshi Nagshi Hinsar 135 1/2.

55 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 161 1/4.

47 Motiram Vaghji Ranpur 157 1/4.

27 Phoenix Mill Manavadar 161.

100 Bombay & Co., Vijaynagar 135.

100 Currimbhai Karvan 6 on to Broach.

112 Morarji Gokaldas Akola Umra Rate.

75 Bussan & Co., Jalgaon 158.

33 Gokak Mill Jalpur 131.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug 7.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	141	137	133	129	
M. G. Rajputana	140	136	132	128	
M. G. Punjab	139	135	131	127	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	152	148	144		
M. G. Oomra No. 1	164	160	156		
M. G. Oomra No. 2	158	154	150		
M. G. Broach No. 2	168	164	160	156	
M. G. Surat	228	224	220	216	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS'.

Bombay, Aug 7.

Bengal Superfiine	136
Bengal Fine	131
Bengal F.G.	126
Sindh-Punjab Fine	131
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	126
Wardha-Hingt Fine	155
Nagpur Savner Fine	157
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	152
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	147
Khandesh Fine	147
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	135
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	155
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	148
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	150
Burwah Sanavad Fine	150
Indore/Ujjain Fine	150
Broach Fine	162
Broach F.G.	157
Compta Good	187/92
Jinja	252/57
Busoga	257/62

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 7.

	Bales.
Central India	33
Berar	626
Dhollera	73
N.-W. Provinces	303
Broach	50
Compta-Dharwar	89
Persians	114
East Africans	2,103
Cotton	3,391
	Cwts.
Wheat	18,929
Linseed	1,319
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	255
Gingellyseeds	160
Poppyseeds	15
Groundnuts	8,363
Castorseeds	1,659
Rice	3,178
Cottonseeds	2,533
Gram	364
Joowar	135
Barley	570
	Tons.
Coal	394

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 30th July This year.	Yesterday
In full-pressed Bales		
Europe	1,464	581,659
Japan and China	8,650	1,754,037
Coast Ports		22,937
Up-country by Rail		213,949
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		51,590
Total	10,114	2,624,172

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 7

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. s. 3/8-1/2d.—1d.

Dec. s. 3/10-1/2d.—1-1/8d.

March s. 4/-3/4d.—1d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 47-3/4—3/4

Dec. dol. 51-5/8—5/8

March dol. 54-3/8—5/8

LONDON LINSEED.

August £8-6-3 sh. 3/9d

Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 11.45—30

Oct. 11.55—30

Market easy.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sept/Dec. sh. 14/6d. Unchanged.

Jan/April sh. 15/6d Unchanged.

Market rather steadier.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 1.43 Up 2.

Dec. 1.45 Up 2.

March 1.45 Up 1.

Market:—Quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices declined on bearish Liverpool cables and Commission House selling, later advanced on strength of outside markets, but again declined on favourable weather and step loss selling. Closed easy."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug 7.

	1931-32	1930-31.
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 6-8-31	11000	46000
Receipts Yesterday 6-8-31	4000	8000
Exports to date 6-8-31	6000	29000
Stock at Ports 31-7-31	2787000	1545000
Stock Interior Towns 31-7-31	798000	560000
Stock Liverpool 31-7-31	951000	821000
Visible Supply 31-7-31	5227000	3100000
Quantity in Sight. 31-7-31	13279000	14946000
Quantity out of Sight 31-7-31	11113000	13689000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	102 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	55 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.,	0 14 9
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 5 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	61 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 7 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 5 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.,	0 6 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.,	0 17 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.,	4 18 9
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord.	0 13 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 10 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Ry. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	59 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	96 15 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99 5 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sir Govind D. Madgavkar relinquished charge of his duties as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judciature at Bombay, on the 21st May on attaning the age of 60 years.

Mr. J. G. Rele, Advocate, High Court, to officiate as Editor, Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, from 16th June

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. M. A. Haveliwala.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge, Poona, under training.

Mr. R. P. Pandit to officiate as Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Satara.

Mr. G. C. Bannerjee to be Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay up to the date of his relief by Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A. (Cantab).

Miss Sarah Paul, B.A., B.T. (Bom.), Assistant Mistress in the Training College for Women and Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, to be Lecturer in English, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Madras.—A deputation of Malabar Jenmies (lanlords) waited on the Finance Member on Thursday to urge the postponement of resettlement proposals in Malabar District.—A. P.

SWADESHI BAZAAR AND Khaddar Exhibition AT SURAT

ON THE ASHTAMI FAIR

Good Opportunity for Stall Holders

It has been decided by the SURAT CITY and CHORASI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE to organise a SWADESHI BAZAAR and KHADDAR EXHIBITION during the Gokul Ashtami fair, i.e., in the beginning of September. Ashtami fair is the biggest fair held in Surat, when thousands of people from Surat as well as Broach District visit Surat. Hence it is expected that thousands of men, women and children will visit the fair.

CROP & WEATHER CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

More Rain In Deccan Needed

SIND.—Slight rain during week at some places in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. More rain needed in Karachi. Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in Nawabshah and Sukkur and kharif sowing in Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. Transplantation of rice in progress in Larkana. Jowari crop damaged by grasshoppers in Shahdadkot Taluka. Supply of water for drinking adequate; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Hyderabad and Larkana.

GUJARAT.—Rain during week general and sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals where more is needed. Break needed in parts of Broach and Surat. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. Transplanation of rice in progress in Surat. Caterpillars appeared in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals, but caused damage to crops in Ahmedabad only. Crops are withering in Sanand Mahal for want of sufficient rain. Supply of drinking water sufficient; that for irrigation also sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad.

KONKAN.—Rain during week general and sufficient but excessive in parts of Thana and Ratnagiri. More rain needed in parts of Kanara. Heavy rain in Malvan Taluka caused damage to crops and property and loss of some lives. Transplanation of rice in progress in mort parts but retarded in parts of Thana owing to heavy rain. Sowing in progress in Kanara. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general and sufficient except in parts of Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum where more needed. Rainfall excessive in parts of Ahmednagar. Break needed in parts of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in most places and transplanation of rice in progress in Poona and Satara. Germinated crops generally in good condition except in parts of Bijapur where they were damaged by grasshoppers and in parts of Dharwar where they were withering for want of sufficient rain. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient except in Dharwar.

INDIAN STATES.—Rain during week general. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in most parts and transplanation of rice in parts of Rewa Kantha and Sawantwadi. Caterpillars appeared in parts of Pandu Mewas. Supply of water sufficient.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Ahmedabad. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Farkar. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 68 to 3 per cent. above normal.

Gujarat 60 per cent. above normal to 27 per cent. below normal.

Konkan 15 per cent. above normal to 13 per cent. below normal.

Deccan 96 per cent. above normal to 9 per cent. below normal.

Karnatak 115 to 46 per cent. above normal.

Osmania University Convocation

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 6.

Delivering the Convocation address at the Osmania University Convocation this evening Nawab Mirza Yar Jung, Chief Justice, made a fervent appeal to the new graduates to develop character, assimilate truth and shake off the inferiority complex.—A. P.

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ARTIFICIAL SOLICITUDE

(Continued from page 8)

which will be of a substantial duration. The Tariff Board has recommended that "the prices of salt ..... should not be changed save at length intervals. As the Sir Chunilal Committee have pointed out: "Nothing appears to have retarded the progress of manufacture in India of salt for the Bengal market in the past two years so much as the uncertainty of the price which a manufacturer might expect to obtain for his salt in Calcutta." Later on, they say, "it must not be expected that it will be possible to eliminate imported salt for the next 3 to 4 years, possibly for a longer period than this." This is the important point. The protection ought to be extended for at least three years more as much in the interest of the Bengal consumer as of the Indian salt industry and this the importer of foreign salt is out to oppose. All his artificial solicitude for the Bengali is the result of this opposition. How long is it going to mislead the Bengalees who are at once intelligent and patriotic? They will surely be thinking with Sir Abdur Rahim that the only guarantee for a continuous supply of cheap salt is an Indian salt industry that is well established and will not be tempted by a temporary cheapness of imported salt.

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—:o:—

Frontier Leaders On Haig Committee's Report.

The following statement is issued by Sayed Lal Badshah and Khan Ali Gul Khan, the Frontier Province Nationalist leaders:—

We have gone through the report of the Haig Committee appointed in pursuance of the suggestion of the Round Table Conference to examine the question of classification of subjects in N. W. F. P. Although the public at large had boycotted the Committee and besides the officials, only a few pro-Government non-official persons appeared before them, still we are glad to find that the Committee had to admit that there was genuine demand in the public for equality of status with the rest of India, which was irresistible on all sides and that in case the demand of the public was not conceded it will be widely resented. We expected that after such admissions the Committee would recommend absolute equality for N. W. F. P. But it is regrettable to find that although the Committee have recommended that in the matter of classification this Province should be placed on a footisg of equality, they have made certain suggestions which strike at the root of Responsible Government. Some of the most objectionable portions of the report are as follows:—

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

(1) Discussing the question of Law and Order the Committee have given their support to the reactionary recommendation of the R. T. C. to the effect that the Governor of N. W. F. P. in addition to the powers of an ordinary Governor should be the President of the Cabinet. It is ridiculous to assert that with the Governor as President of the Cabinet the position of the Ministers will be in any way better than that of the Executive Councils. In fact so far as the expenditure on police is concerned the Committee have actually suggested intervention by the Governor with the considered decision of the Legislative Council on the pretext of safeguarding the all India interest. Such suggestions amply indicate the real intention of the Government.

AUTOCRACY REMAINS UNIMPAAIRED

(2) The second suggestion to which we want to draw the attention of the public is that the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts should continue to act as head of the Executive and also Political Agents. As necessary corollery of the above recommendations it has also been laid down that so far as the political duties are concerned the D. C. will be directed by the Governor as Agent and Governor-General. We know the consequences of amalgamation of these duties. The result, as at present, will be that the interests of the settled District will always be sacrificed and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner would be concentrated wholly on the political work. This divided responsibility of the D. C. makes him safe from effective popular control in the performance of his duties as well as appointment and transfer. It will not be uncommon to find that the Ministers in charge will suggest the transfer of a D. C. on account of public resentment, but the Governor will dismiss the suggestion saying that the political work would suffer if the particular person is transferred. Similar results may ensue in the question of appointment and removal etc. The idea underlying the suggestion is to keep the autocracy of the D. C. unimpaired. In such circumstances a D.C. would never care for the suggestion of the Minister or the wishes of the public. The political work now in charge of D.C. could easily have been assigned to the nearest Political Agents so that the head of the Executive should have been completely under the Minister.

FRONTIER CONSTABULARY.

(3) The Frontier constabulary has been made a Central Subject with the remark that its essential duties will be watch and ward of the border. The statutory duties of the Frontier Constabulary in the past also were the same, but we know what untold miseries were inflicted upon the inhabitants of the N. W. F. P. by this force, especially last year during the days of the Civil Disobedience movement. This force is used for maintenance of Law and Order within the five Districts. We expected that considering the past bitter experience it will be laid down that if the force is to be a central subject its only duty should be watch and ward of the border and that it will never be used for the maintenance of Law and Order within the five Districts, except in circumstances which justify the aid of the Military for that purpose. If the force is to be used inside the five Districts as before then the Provincialisation of Law and Order will be a meaningless phrase.

PROTEST AGAINST 'FORWARD' POLICY'

(4) There is some reference to the eventual "establishment of closer relations between the settled Districts and tribal territory," about which the Committee remark that there is nothing in their recommendations to thwart such development. The reference is a bit vague but most probably it refers to the "forward policy" of the Government and the eventual annexation of tribal territories. If our inference is correct we strongly protest aganist the idea of enslaving the peopie of tribal territory.

(5) We express our satisfaction at the recommendation of the Committee about conceding the just and equitable demand of the Frontier people about the grant of annual subvention by the Central Government to this province. But so far as the scheme for revision of subvention is concerned we refrain from expressing our opinion about it at present. Our statement is based entirely on the summary of the report published in the papers. We have not read the full report and, therefore, this statement of ours should not be considered as a complete one. We may make it clear that what the Province wants is absolute and real equality with the rest of India and not a bogus and make-believe equality and those who think that the people of this Province can be silenced by mere platitudes and empty generalisations are suffering under a hopeless delusion. The sooner they get rid of it the better for all.

ANCIENT TOWERS OF SILENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Discovery Of Ruins.

Before the Bombay Historical Society a lecture was delivered by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster a member of the Committee in the lecture Hall of the Research Institute in the St. Xavier's College on "The recent Discoveries of the Ruins of Zoroastrian Towers of Silence." Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi was voted to the Chair. The Chairman in introducing the lecturer to the meeting referred to his studies in Parsee history and particularly as the Editor of "Parsee Chronicle."

Mr. Paymaster said that the subject of his lecture was suggested by an able article published "Blackwood's Magazine for last June in which the writer Mr. P. S. Nazaroff had identified the ruins first discovered about 60 years ago at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia, a British African Colony with those of ancient Zoroastrian Towers of Silence. Various theories had been advanced by different writers during the period, but only lately two writers Messrs. R. N. Hall and W. G. Neal and had published works on the subject, a persual of which had led Mr. Nazaroff to emphasise that the ruins were those of Zoroastrian Towers of Silence were than 15 centuries old. Mr. Nazaroff had special qualifications for expressing his opinion since he was a resident of Johannesburg which is not far from the site of the ruins and was expected to be fully conversant with the traditions and folklore's prevailing in the neighbourhood, he seemed to have the further advantage of having in Bombay and sees the Towers of Silence at least from a distance. The structural resemblance of the Powers and the Ruins was certainly a strong argument in favour of the writer.

HISTORICAL FACT

That the ancient Achemenians Cambysses and Darius Hystasp had conquered parts of Africa four or five centuries B. C. and had established satrapies there was a historical fact and the Zoroastrian subjects must have constructed these structures for the disposal of their dead by exposing them to vultures on the top of hills as these ruins are also at great altitude.

Mr. Nazaroff says that the country round these ruins was at some time in the early centuries of the Christian era the home of a large and prosperous Persian colony who built these Dakh, as. A great deal of support is lent to this theory by the undoubted historical facts of there having been not only Persian colonies in the early centuries after Christ, but some five centuries earlier, and the colonies of those traces of their occupation in South Africa, if none others, after so many centuries. That the early Persians of the time of the Achoemenian King Darius Hystaspis and even later Sassanian kings is supported by history.

SIMLA VISITORS' BOOK

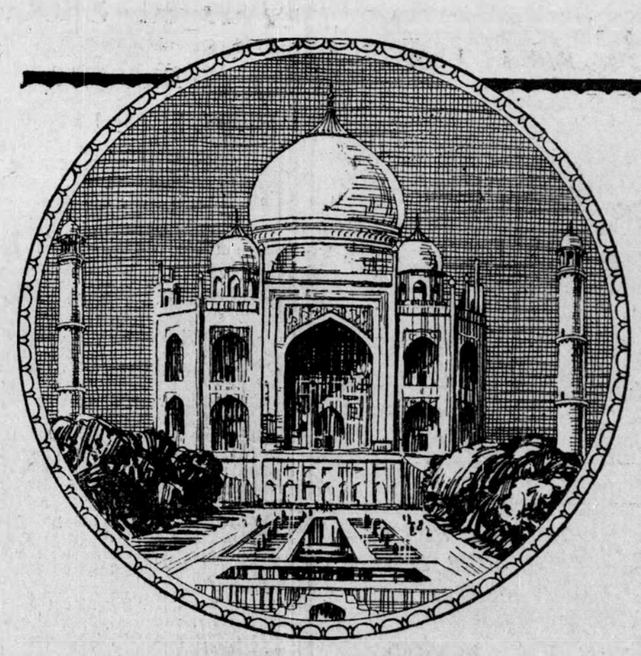
A Strange Incident

"The Pioneer" writes:—

The dignity of the Foreign Office at Simla has suffered a severe blow. The high standard it maints in all its works has been shattered in one direction. The Visitors' Book, that venerable volume in which are inscribed the names of the Good and Great for decades past, has been outraged by the addition of a signature of a 'homeless ex-Government official." This individual, labouring under a sense of grievance owing to the loss of his employment—probably a clerkship—in the Public Works Department, has ventilated his wrongs in the remarks column of the said volume. For the first time in its existence, it has been degraded to the level of a common complaints' book of that type is to be found in every dark bungalow and refreshment room, replete with factious and sarcastic comments. Hitherto the Foreign Office has been content to record in the chaste pages of its Visitors' Book the names and styles of the august personages who called, either on business or on pleasure, (for a tour round the Foreign Office is accounted one of the sights which distinguished visitors may be privileged to see). Foreign diplomats and high officials of State have assured themselves lasting fame by entering their names in this select roll. A phalanx of chaprasis guards thus proud possession of Gorton Castle. Unfortunately, chaprasis are more given to nodding than even Homer was and the result is seen in this latest addition to the exclusive list. A new note is struck by it. So far, signatories have been content to make complimentary remarks in the appropriate place about how helpful and how polite were the dignitaries who received them, and how they were afforded every facility of the foreign office prides itself on the tactful handling of the most exacting potentate, and has given no one cause for complaint.

But now an "undesirable alien" has found his way into the company, and appends a pathetic human document. He appeals to the powers-that-be to consider his sad case and reinstate him in his post. Alas, it is much to be feared that he has gone to the wrong quarter, and that in any event his case will not be strengthened by this unwarrantable intrusion. He is certainly a brave man, for he runs grave risks by thus appealing unto Caesar. It may not be a criminal offence to write one's name in the book, but he lays himself open to charges of trespass and disfiguring a national monument. He has probably stated quite a flourishing correspondence among the officials of Gorton Castle as to whether his signature and comments should be expunged, and as to what further action should be taken. While they have the matter in hand we may perhaps be permitted to make a suggestion. It is obvious that the volume must be preserved, from further unsolicited entries of this sort. At the same time, the unfortunate culprit wants a job. Why not appoint him Keeper of the Visitors' Book. No better custodian could be found, for he would be jealous of the honour he has usurped and would make sure that no other upstart joined the ranks of famous callers. Thus he would go down in history, like the hero of a Bateman cartoon, as "The man who wrote a complaint in the Foreign Office Visitors' Book."

The birthday of His Highness Maharao Rana Saheb Bahadur of Jhalawar was celebrated on 1st inst. with great pomp in the Capital, when the appointment of Mr. Mir Makbool Mahomed as Prime Minister of the State was confirmed.



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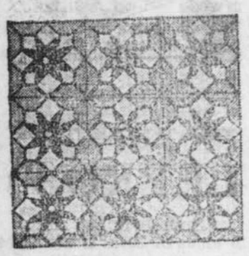
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Alleged Shooting By Soldiers

INCIDENT AT PROME

M. L. C's Letter To Burma Governor

U. Ba Than, M. L. C. of Prome has sent the following letter, dated the 24th July 1931, to His Excellency the Governor of Burma:—

I beg leave to bring to your notice a shooting incident which happened on Thursday, the 23rd July 1931, at about 3 p.m. on Prome-Paukkhaung Road. Facts briefly stated are as follows:—

A motor passenger bus, drievn by Maung Hla Pe going from Prome towards Paungdale, with several passengers passed a troop carrying motor bus coming in opposite direction near Gycyatha Village, about 9 miles from Prome. As the two vehicles passed each other, a bottle was thrown at the passenger bus from the troop bus, hitting the driver. As no challenge was made the passenger bus drove on. A short while after shots were fired at the passenger bus and the troop bus was seen to be following the passenger bus. In the first two or three shots a woman, Daw Htone, wife of U. Tun Hla, Shwesandaw Pagoda Trustee of Prome, was hit, the bullet passing through the hip. The next 3 or 4 shots hit one of the tyres, which burst and also one of the male passengers, a man from Myaungzon Village, the shot passing through the calf of the left leg. The passenger bus was then nearing Paungdale and came to a stop just at the entrance of Paungdale Village when the troop bus also drew up and stopped. The passenger bus driver Mg Hla Pe, through fear fled across the fields and before he could go very far two soldiers got down from their bus and kneeling on the road side took deliberate aim at Hla Pe and discharged two volleys. Mg Hla Pe was seen to fall. When people from a bouse nearby shouted about the driver having fallen, the soldiers aimed at them. Later the soldiers threatened the passengers in the bus with their rifles pointed towards these harmless people. Only when an old woman begged and "shikoed," the soldiers desisted from shooting.

The two wounded, namely Mg Hla Pe (Driver) and Daw Hfone were brought in to Prome Hospital by the soldiers in their bus and the remaining one was purposely left behind saying that the wound was not serious. Mg Hla Pe's statements was taken by the Police in the Hospital in the presence of U. Ba U., Headmaster, National High School, Prome, and several other people and I believe that the Police have also opened the first information report. A little later dying depositions of Mg Hla Pe and Daw Htone were recorded by the Headquarter's Magistrate Prome. The other wounded man who was left behind attended the hospital about 7 p.m. the same day. The soldiers were Kachins and were under the influence of liquor.

Two or three incidents of uncalled for molestation by soldiers in the Prome Town itself, were reported to the Deputy Commissioner by me and also by U. Ba U., Headmaster, National High School, Prome, to the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police. The present serious incident following in the wake of our reports to the Heads of the District clearly shows that either no effective action had been taken or if at all taken, these have no effect. I am now compelled to make a direct appeal to your Excellency as I am in doubt as to whether the Civil Heads of the District can interfere with the military even when interference is right or is otherwise justified.

Your Excellency is well aware of the fact that Prome, unlike other affected areas, is fast entering into Peace though the work of Civil Authorities, zealously co-operated by Sayadaws and laymen alike. I am afraid that such like incidents, which in the public eye is a military lawlessness, will surely spoil all the good Peace work done so admirably by all Civil Officials and law-abiding Sayadaws and Citizens with the concurrence of your Excellency's Government.

I therefore earnestly pray that your Excellency will taken action so that Peace work may not be interrupted or disturbed.—"New Burma."

INDIAN STORES PURCHASE

Defective Organisation And Methods

Mr. M. H. Gandhi, Secretary of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchant's Association has addressed the following letter to the Stores Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee of the Government of India:—

"My committee are of opinion that the Industrial Commission was right in holding that the best form of State assistance to the encouragement of Industries was to purchase the supplies required for public service from India as far as possible, and my committee are also of opinion that the Indian Stores department which was brought into existence in persuance of he policy recommended by the Industrial Commission will have to be maintained and even strengthened in the near future in view of the fact that if administered in its true spirit, it is likely to have greater functions to perform.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

My committee are, however, constrained to observe that the undderlyig purpose the Stores department is not properly fulfilled on account of certain defects in organisation and method of work. In the first place, all the Agencies which purchase stores for public service have not been brought under the scope of the Indian Stores Department. For instance, Governor's Provinces are kept outside the scope of the policy of inviting tenders in rupees and secondly of making purchase in the country. In as much as these provinces are at liberty to adopt or not to adopt the Stores rules of the Government of India. My committee would further point out that the practice adopted by the Railways and Army Departments of making their purchases through their own Agencies is not only objectionable from the point of view of organisation but is also contrary to the fundamental purpose of the Indian Stores Department. Further, my committee would point out that the powers of Stores Department in London which is functioning directly under the High Commissioner for India should be curtailed and it should be placed under the Indian Stores Department.

COMPETITION.

Apart from these details of organisation, my committee would draw the particular attention of your committee to go deeper into the question as to why it has not been possible for Indian manufactured goods to successfully compete with foreign imported goods, because the chief justification of the Indian Stores Department lies in the achievement of this object. The reason, my committee think, is chiefly to be found in the fact that the specifications of many of the goods required by the Stores Department are not drawn up with a view to encourage Indian made articles and many a time they have appeared to have been drawn up as if the aim of shutting out the competition of Indian made goods against foreign imports. In the opinion of my committee, this is the fundamental defect in the work of the Stores Department and unless it is removed, its purpose is not likely to be served to any appreciable extent. My committee would therefore, recommend that the specifications of all the goods should be thoroughly overhauled and that they should be drawn up on such lines as would help to explore the possibilities of manufacturing the required goods within the country."

Bombay Tramway Men's Union.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union was held lately in the Dhuru Hall, Dadar. As Mr. Jamnadas Metha, the President could not be present, Mr. V. H. Joshi, the Vice-President was elected to the chair.

The annual report and the audited balance sheet were adopted and passed.

The meeting then passed resolutions condemning the refusal to release on bail sixteen Meerut case working-class leaders; the cancellation of the order of release on bail of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar; the arrests and searches of working class leaders, "Comrades" of the Girni Kamgar Union, Sjt. V. B. Karnik of the Dock Workers' Union, Sjt. Charles Mascaranhas of the Salaried Employees Association, Sjt. Chetti and Setti of the Labour Research Bureau, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis of the Labour College and President Nowjawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay and others; the arrest and detention in prison of a person under the allegation of his being Mr. "M. N. Roy" as indications of a new phase of repression against the working class movement of India by the Government.

Next, it passed a resolution to affiliate the Tramway Men's Union, Bombay, to the Trade Union Congress.

Then the election of new honorary members was proceeded with and Sjts. (1) S. H. Jhabvala (2) S. A. Dange (3) Jamnadas Mehta (4) V. H. Joshi and (5) A. Rao were unanimously elected.

The meeting had to be adjourned and the adjourned annual general meeting was held on the 31st July in Dhuru Hall, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

In addition to the five honorary members elected in the last meeting Mrs. Ushabai Dange was elected permanently while Comrades Lalji Pendse and S. C. Mhapankar, were elected temporarily for three months as honorary members. And Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and B. G. Parelkar were appointed as honorary auditors of the Union.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Atmaram Moreshwar, were elected as President and Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Lastly the resolution was passed to the effect that on all occasions every tramway worker must declare his allegiance to the Union regardless of his allegiance to the owners, as allegience to the Union was the only sure way to frustrate all efforts of the owners to suppress the interests of the working classes.

CHIEF OFFICER OF NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

Difference Among Councillors Over Forthcoming Appointment.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 5.

A mild sensation is created in Nasik on the forthcoming appointment of the Chief Officer of the Nasik Municipality in place of one, who died some months ago. It is reported that the Municipality has received about 300 applications for that post. A sub-committee was appointed to sift the applications and select about ten deserving applications. Of the applicants selected one it is reported is a Muslim. At a general meeting held recently, when the merits of the applicants were discussed, a controversy arose about the appointment of a Muslim Chief Officer. Some members objected on the ground that a serious difficulty would arise when the said Chief Officer would have to inspect Hindu temples and grant permission to the owners of the new buildings if they are a fit place for habitation, as a part of his duty.

It is reported that there are two parties in the Municipality, the majority claimng allegiance of twenty members out of the total number of 38. The majority party comprises of five Muslims and 15 Hindus. It is alleged that the minority party promises to help the five Muslims on the question of the appointment of a Muslim Chief Officer on condition that the latter supports the minority party at the time of next election of president of the Municipality. This news has created a mild sensation in the town.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

The anniversary day of the late Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated, a procession starting from the Tilak Vidyalaya to the Tilak Statue, where respects were paid to the late hero, Mr. Appaji Tiware then advised the youths to emulate his example. In the evening flag salutation ceremony on behalf of the Nagpur Congress was performed.

VOLUNTEERS' TRAINING CAMP.

The opening ceremony of the Congress volunteers training camp was performed in the Azad Maidan. About 30 volunteers enlisted themselves for training which is indeed a good beginning for a bright future.

At a meeting of the Nagpur District Congress Committee Mr. Pandurangrao was elected Chairman and Mr. Salve as Secretary of the same.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my humble opinion there should no change in the colours of the National Flag as a whole, but the three colours instead of representing religions should represent qualities, viz. white for purity, green for co-Operation and red for unity, to these three colours. Saffron colour for bravery may be added to hold fast the three straps.

The Charka should remain on the flag as before.

I hope this suggestion though very late will be considered favourably if at all it is of some use.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. VEDPATHAK.

Secunderabad.—The regiment which left for Burma on Monday is 3/6th Rajputana Aifles and not antly closed.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received the Thakore of Kerwada and the Thakore of Jamburghode at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

Rangoon.—It is officially announced that Nyanha who was recently arrested in the Shan States is Saya San, the rebel leader.—A. P.

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ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN

Questions In Council.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Aug. 1.

Following interpellations were put and answered at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday morning:—

WILES COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District): (a) When do Government propose to publish the statements and evidence placed before the Wiles Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of the Cotton Contracts Act?

(b) Have complaints been made to Government that the Bombay Cotton Contract Act and the East India Cotton Association have in practice worked only for the benefit of the Japanese and other foreign cotton dealers working in Bombay and to the detriment of the agriculturists?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

Hon. Sir G. B. PRADHAN: (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the Minutes of the Proceeding of the Cotton Contracts Committee. A copy is laid on the Council table.x

(b) Government have not received any such complaints.

(c) Does not arise.

ADEN ADMINISTRATION.

Major W. ELLIS JONES: Will Government state the progress made in the consideration of the question of the transfer to the Government of India of control over the Civil Administration of Aden and indicate the attitude which they propose to adopt with regard to it?

Hon. Sir GHULAM HUSAIN: In reply to a question put by Mr. Hasseinbhai Laljee in the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1929, on the subject of the transfer of Aden control he was informed as follows:—

"The question of the transfer has been mooted and is under discussion with the Government of India. While no decision has been arrived at regarding it the Government of Bombay consider that from the point of view of the administration of Aden and of the finances of the Presidency the scheme has considerable advantages."

Since then the Government of Bombay have been in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. The administrative difficulties with which the Resident at Aden and the Government of Bombay have been confronted are summarised in paragraphs 2 and 6 of the memorandum on the Civil Administration of Aden, copies of which have been supplied to the members of the Legislative Council, the Press and certain public bodies in Bombay. A copy of the memorandum is now placed on the Council table.

After consideration of various alternatives, the Government of Bombay have come to the conclusion that the most direct and satisfactory solution of the difficulties arising from divided control is that Aden while retaining special connection with the Bombay Government to whom it would look, as in the past for a supply of officers and administrative personnel, should cease to form part of the Bombay Presidency, and should be formed into a Chief Commissionership under the direct control of the Government of India.

MEMO: ISSUED TO PRESS.

Before taking definite steps in this direction it was considered desirable to place all the implications of the position before the public specially interested in the matter and to that end the memorandum on Aden referred to above was prepared and issued to the Press, to all Members of this House and the Associations and bodies concerned both here and in Aden. Apart from the administrative difficulties which the present arrangement entails, and which are discussed in the memorandum, one of the main considerations for the Government of Bombay at the present time is dictated by the extreme financial stringency which makes it difficult to view with equanimity the probability of an extra two lakhs or more of expenditure being transferred almost immediately from Central to Provincial Revenues under the existing constitution. The delay in placing the full facts before the House has been mainly due to the fact that Aden has no separate budget and that it has been found necessary to prepare special "pro forma" accounts for the purpose.

Now that the financial position has been clarified the Government of Bombay, supported it is hoped by all responsible opinion in the Presidency, propose to press for the transfer of Aden at once under the powers vested in the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, under section 59 of the Government of India Act.

COTTON CONTRACTS.

Rao Bahadur D R. Patil East Kandesh): Will Government be pleased to state—

(I) whether they appointed any Committee to examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act with particular reference to the constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and to consider whether any of the bye-laws made by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor in Council have acted to the detriment of the trade or any section of the trade;

(II) if the answer to (I) be in the affirmative how many and which of the members of the Committee referred to in (I) were directly associated with the East India Cotton Association Ltd.;

(III) whether it is a fact that the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., formed the overwhelming majority on the said Committee;

(IV) whether the said Committee made its report, and, if so, whether that report has been published;

(V) if the report referred to in (IV) is published, did that report specify any, if so, which of the bye-laws, as having acted to the detriment of the trade;

(VI) whether the said Committee invited any statements or opinions and recorded any evidence;

(VII) if the reply to (VI) be in the affirmative:—

(a) whether the statements, opinions or the recorded evidence have been published;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the negative why they were not published;

(VIII) whether the Committee recommended that its proceedings be not published, but kept secret;

(IX) whether the Government have been approached with a request that the statements and evidence referred to in (VI) should be published in order to enlighten the members of this Council on the real grievances of the cotton trade;

(X) if so, the nature of the request made to Government and what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(XI) whether Government are aware that the cotton trade in general has not been at all satisfied with such "ex parte" inquiry, and that the trade insists upon an inquiry by an independent Committee composed from among the members of the legislature;

(XII) what action, if any do, Government proposed take on the said report;

(XIII) whether it is a fact that various members of the trade offered to give evidence before the Committee with a view to showin how the constitution and the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association had acted to the greatest detriment of the trade;

(XIII) the amount of csts sonctioned for the "Wiles Committee";

XV) the amount expended by the Committee?

Hon. Govind Balwant Pradhan: The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the Press Note of 17th June 1930 referring to the appointment of the Committee referred to. The Committee submitted its report in December last and it was published. Copies of the Report and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee are placed upon the Council table. Most of the Honourable Member's questions will be found answered in the report.

The Committee contained representatives of the Millowners, Exporters and Importers of Cotton, Jethavalas, Brokers and Growers of Cotton, a representative of the Banking Community and had an official Chairman. Since the East India Cotton Association is constituted of all these interests except the Growers and Bankers, naturally a majority of the Committee were also members of, or connected with, that association.

The written evidence submitted to the Committee has not been published. The Committee made no recommendation in this respect. The papers are very bulky and the publication would be costly. Government have not been approached to publish them, and do not intend to do so, unless there is a general demand for it.

It is not known whom the Honourable Member refers to as "the Cotton Trade in general". There is a concensus of opinion from all the recognized associations consulted that action should be taken on the general lines of the report. A bill will accordingly be introduced in the July Sessions of the Council, when full opportunity will be given to the Legislature to decide upon its course of action.

No particular sum was sanctioned for the cost of the Committee. There were no costs except the travelling allowance to the growers' representatives, payment of stenographers and the cost of printing, which amounted together to Rs. 1,700-4-0.

Amraoti's Delegates For Hindu Mahasabha's Akola Session

In the public meeting held vesterday evening in Ganesh Theatre on behalf of the local Hindu Sabha under the Presidentship of Mr. Bamangao Ekar, 30 delegates were elected to the Akola Session of Hindu Mahasabha with powers to the President to co-opt.

RECLAIMING OF 5,000 CHRISTIANS

The meeting also resolved requesting the Mahasabha to support the scheme of Pralhadrao Joshi of reclaiming 5,000 Christians to Hinduism in Amraoti District.

RESOLUTIONS OF LIBERALS

How They Could Have Been Better.

(From A Correspondent.)

It was published on the eve of the session of the National Liberal Federation held last week, that Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Sivaswami Iyer would not attend the session, the former because he had resigned the membership of the Liberal Party and the latter because he was ill. It would appear on a close examination of the wording of the several resolutions adopted by the Federation that they would have been easily more comprehensive, decisive and remarkable for their connotation if these two luminaries had attended. The claim of the Liberals is that they are chiefly a party of men of constructive and considerate ideas with a good number of administrative and constitutional experts among them. The claim cannot be easily conceded on an examination of some of the resolutions passed by the Federation. Sir Tej Bahadur was acknowledged on all hands to be the leader of the British India politicians at the Round Table Conference and the excellent testimony to his political sagacity and in a sense his triumph at the conference was the fact that he got Lord Reading to subscribe to the formula of responsible Government at the centre, with a national cabinet responsible to the Federal Assembly even though that Assembly was to consist of nominees of the Indian Princes and the national cabinet was to contain two nominated ministers for the Army and Foreign Relations by the Viceroy. It was also made clear that they were to be subordinate to the Prime Minister and were to resign with the Premier in the event of a no-confidence motion of the House, though there was nothing to prevent their reappointment in the Cabinet that would follow.

Since the Liberals were apparently not afraid of detailed resolutions they should have made these things clear. They could have easily added for instance that the members for the Army and Foreign Relations should be Indians, whether from the Princely order or British India politicians, which does not prevent the Commander-in-Chief being an Englishman. They could also have given a lead to the invitees to the new R.T.C. by stating how the Second Chamber in the Federal Constitution should be formed, since they have stated that the budget should be subject to the control of the popular house only. What are going to be the functions of the Second Chamber and who should sit in it? Is it not possible to combine the present Princes Chamber and the Council of State and make of it a Senate as in the U.S.A. with powers of making war or concluding peace and generally giving over control to it on Foreign affairs.

If this can be done War Ministers, Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors and personnel for the Diplomatic Service in general would fruitfully and fittingly came from the Princes. Perhaps the Liberal leaders think that all these things are implicit in their resolutions but that is not clear to an ordinary man and does not also do credit to the political and statesmanlike acumen of the experienced and elderly patriots that the Liberals claim to be.

Some resolutions undoubtedly make an advance on the provisional and tentative conclusions of the Round Table Conference. For instance the claim made on belief of State Subjects that their representatives should be elected through some form of election "which after a fixed transitional period should be uniform with the system obtaining in British India, although in the beginning all of them may not be elected" is wholly satisfactory. But in this same resolution one cannot understand why "Members of the Federal Assembly belonging to the States excepting Ministers should have no right of speech or vote on motions of no-confidence arising out of matters affecting only British India", when there is going to be a strict division of Federal and Provincial and Indian State subjects in the constitution. The Federal Assembly will of course be dealing with subjects which are Federal or all-India in character and representatives whether going from Provinces or States there must have a right to have their say on them.

The resolution on the question of inter-communal unity could also have been much better and more expressive of the feeling existing in the ranks of younger Liberals than either the original resolution of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad or the amendment of Rao Bahadur Kale which was carried. What the Liberals have done, in effect is that they have decided to stand for joint electorates with reservation of seats. A much better course would have been to accord definite support to the formula of the Working Committee of the Congress with the proviso that the Liberals reserved the liberty to search for a formula to win even larger agreement than was secured by the Congress. This would have left them free to negotiate with the Shaukat Ali Party on their voyage to London and even there after landing. Neither Mr. Gandhi, nor Pandit Malaviya, nor Dr. Ansari, nor Sir Ali Imam are people who would have been difficult to deal with for Sir Chimanlal and others in case they succeeded in conceding something to Shaukat Ali with a view to make a common demand having the approval of the Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Nationalist Muslims.

In a word, even as experts on constitutional questions and in level-headed politics, the Liberals have not came to their past reputation this year, nor have proved equal to the necessities of to-day.

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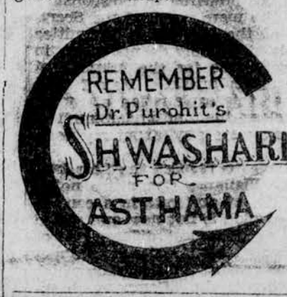

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ABKARI SALES IN S. CANARA

MARKED DROP IN RENTALS.

Volunteers & Desh Sevikas Picketing

(From A Correspondent).
MANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Abkari sales are going on in South Kanara. They commenced on the 1st inst. in Mangalore. Vigorous picketing of sales by the Congress workers and Desha Sevikas are not interfered with by police. So far sales took place at Mangalore, Beltangady and Puttur. At all the places more than one-third of the shops are not yet auctioned. There is a marked drop in the rentals as aginst those of last year's. Congress workers are touring throughout the district warning the bidders. General resentment prevails as some Bunts and Mussalmans were the first to bid when no usual renters came forward to bid. Picketing of toddy shops by volunteers is going on at all important centres in the district.

FREE INSURANCE COMPANIES?

Mr. Patil Explains

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes under Wednesday's date:—

During the last few days press correspondence has been brought to my notice wherein I am unfairly criticised for my being a Director of a Company called "Phoebus Trading Bank" of Ahmedabad. The Secretary of the Provident Society Vigilance Committee has come down upon me with all sorts of insinuations based on assumption without even giving me so much as an opportunity to explain my position. Only yesterday I was shown by a friend of mine the mass of propaganda that was being carried on against certain companies incidentally involving my name. In fairness to me I would expect that the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee should have waited for my personal explanation without rushing to the public press. A grave charge against me is that I became the Director of a so-called "Free Insurance Company" which is, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee, a fraudulent concern calculated to rob the poor ryot. Let me at once assure this Secretary and through him the public that I shall be the last man to associate myself with any company or scheme which is detrimental, even indirectly, to the interests of agriculturists and other poor classes. My explanation of my directorship of "Phoebus Trading Bank" is as under:—

In the first instance, I do not exactly share the views of the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee as regards the suspicious character of this Company's transactions. Sardar Vallbhbhai's opinion, for which I have always the greatest value, has been brought in rather in a misleading manner. His general views on the bogus Companies have been made to appear as if they applied to this particular Association I had not the slightest intention of becoming a director of any insurance company, free or of any description. Two months back a friend of mine a Congress worker, about whose honesty I have absolutely no doubt, came to me and rather pressed me to be the director of a company which was represented to me as a company doing Insurance business among poor agriculturists on lines advantageous to them. For the "bone fides" of the concern, my friend gave reference of a public worker of Gujerat whose honesty and integrity are beyond question, so far as my information goes. I was easily induced and I consented. If on enquiry and investigation, which by the way I have proceeded with, I find that the Company is fraudulent, or is doing business detrimental to the interests of agriculturists I shall publicy sever my connection with it, and do everything in my power to expose the fraud of it. But surely I must see for myself. I am not prepared to irresponsibly take the mere word of the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee to whom I surely do not yield in my solicitude for the interests of poor agriculturists. May I take it that this explanation of mine will clear the misunderstanding, if there were any, about my position?

I have to request the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee not to drag me at any rate in a controversy which is not new and which admits of honest difference of opinion. I shall welcome a direct charge against the Company which will compel the Company to explain its position."

SHOLAPUR STRIKE CONTINUES

Congress To Help Workers If Needed

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Aug. 6.

Mill strike situation remains unchanged. Vigorous picketing is being done within mills by Criminal Tribes and without by Union pickets.

Women volunteers are also picketing 95 per cent of old operatives are on strike.

CONGRESS SYMPATHY.

The local Congress Committee expressed sympathy with workers cause and resolved to render substantial help if needed.

LIQUOR PICKETING AT KALYAN.

(From A Correspondent).
KALYAN, August 5.

Kalyan is active with peaceful liquor picketing under the leadership of Br. Jamnadas Mehata. Local leaders and enthusiastic workers are taking leading part. From the experience of four days it seems that picketing has produced good effect.

BARWANI BOHRAS THANK BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

FOR APPLICATION OF WAKF ACT.

A meeting of leading Bohras of Barwani held on the 4th inst. thanked the Bombay Government for the application of the Mussalman Waqf Act of 1923 to the Dawoodi Bohra community and a resolution was unanimously passed conveying their "most respectful thanks to the members of the Bombay Government and particularly the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education for the application of the Mussalman Waqf Act to the Dawoodi Bohras.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The second Music Conference of the Allahabad University will be held from October 17 to 20. Celebrated musicians from different parts of the country, other than those that came last year, have been invited to take part in the demonstrations.

There will be a competition in vocal and instrumental music for boys and girls. Ladies and gentlemen (not students) are invited to become members of the Reception Committee by sending a fee of Rs. 10 to the Secretary, Allahabad University Music Association, Zoology Department, University of Allahabad.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST AGAINST INSULT.

The Deccan Merchants' Association have sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

Kindly convey to the Viceroy strong protest of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Merchants' Association against the inadequate representation of Indian Mercantile Community at the forthcoming Round Table Conference and the non-inclusion of Jamal Mohmad and Ghanashamdas Birla in the British Indian Delegation and hope that the Viceroy will reconsider his decision.

Commences From To-day EVEN Begins From To-day
Mahatma Gandhiji
MADANS Coming Attraction
WILL ENVY THE NOBLE SERVICES RENDERED BY
THE UNKNOWN BABY OF INDIA.
MADANS Next Talkie-Gem.
REMARKABLE PATRIOTIC
ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING
Production Of Distinction

DEPICTING THE SHOCKING
HEART-RENDING TALE OF THE WOMAN
Trapped By An Human Wolf
NEXT TO MADAN'S REMARKABLE TALKIE "SHIRIN-FARHAD" WHICH WON FAME and BROKE ALL RECORDS
Bharati-Balak
Starring REPUTED STARS MOHAN, DADY SARKARY and SHARIFA with PATIENCE COOPER
A PERFECT SENSATIONAL TALKIE-DRAMA OF PATHOS
ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING
PEN-WORK OF AGHA MD. HASHRA FAMOUS DRAMATIST
PHOTOPHONED ON POPULAR RCA System of "SHIRIN-FARHAD" Record-Fame
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS At 3 P.M.
GLOBE-TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Book In Advance

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY
NAUJUVAN'S NOVEL SUPER-PRODUCTION
LIGHT of LOVE
Starring
Miss HATE & NIRMALA with MANTRI & KHAN
Showing
Jealousy, Passion, Intrigue and Thrills
VISHNU CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Commencing From TO-DAY!
PRAHAT'S PRECIOUS PEARL.
OF PASSION, THRILLS AND STUNTS
"THE STOLEN BRIDE"
WITH REPUTED BEAUTIFUL STARS
KAMALA, SRIMATI and JAY.
MAJESTIC

MUSLIMS CAN'T REMAIN IN BONDAGE

What Gandhiji Teaches Indians

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 5.

Addressing a mass meeting held here yesterday night in the Bijapur-Beschauk, a locality thickly crowded my Mohomedans with Maulana Abdul Mannan in the chair, Maulana Abul Bayan of Hyderabad (Deccan) eloquently appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity and said Mohomedans have made immense sacrifies in the cause of India, their Motherland and they are not at all inferior to any community in this respect. Further he exhorted the audience to follow the example of brave Pathans of Frontier provinces. He maintained they did this because they embraced truth.

He pointed out that Islam enjoins every Mohomedan to yield to nothing but to truth. He also maintained that Islam asks every Musalman to be sincere and human in their actions and loving to everyone, to whatever caste or creed he may belong to. The logical conclusion of this principle, he said, is that every Musalman must practise non-violence. Finally he observed that these are the very foundations of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Congress creed and the door of the Congress House is open to everybody.

MUSLIMS MUST BE FREE

Maulana Abdul Mannan in summing up the proceedings of the meeting quoted from Holy Kuran "In-Il-Hukmo-Illala" and in explaining the same he said, there is no Kingdom on earth except that of God. Then he proceeded on to analyse this quotation and emphatically maintained that no human being can afford to remain under anybody's bondage except that of God.

Every one must be free and free to talk truth and act accordingly. And this, he observed, is the foundation of Indian agitations. He also observed that such agitation to gain freedom to speak and act was carried on in all the freedom loving countries and more vigorously in Mohomedan countries since the days of Holy Prophet.

GAJANAND RELEASED ON BAIL

Delhi Conspiracy Case

DELHI, Aug. 6.

The Special Tribunal hearing the Delhi Conspiacy Case granted to-day the bail application of Gajanand Pottadar on medical grounds and ordered the accused to be released on bail for a period of 2 months.—A.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 7.
Sonnenfels, Pinricks, Marmagoa
Baroda, Readman, Busreh
Ward, Derby, New York
Masula, Fitt, London
Malwa, Britton, London
Ellora, Jones, Rangoon
Bravenfels, Elbo, Hamburg

DEPARTURES
Aug. 8.
City of Bath, Singleton, Liverpool.
Ranchi, Brooks, London

LOADING.
Aug. 7.
Steamer Querimba for Bhownagar.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe
Steamer Bravenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranchi, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

S S Sonnenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sonnenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Ward:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The M M Company's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Bravenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Bravenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Bath:—The K N Company's steamer City of Bath, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 7.

S S Ranchi for London:—36 bales animal skin H Oosman and Co; 4 bales animal skin M M and Co; 14 bales animal skin A Azizulla; 31 bales animal skin H A Aminoff; 8 bales animal skin I Faizulla.

For Tripoli:—5 bales wool raw A M Loham.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 600 cwt joowar G S Thadani and Sons; 3 cases dry casings D Abraham and Sons; 405 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 35 bales cowhides Delta Hide Co.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co;

For Antwerp:—15 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Gothenburg:—52 cwt castor oil Eastern Trade Agency.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 440 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—57 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 3502 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka—200 bales cotton

For Shanghai:—2400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

ton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—330 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Nirvana for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Aug. 7.

S S Tango Maru Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Yokohama:—82 cases silk goods; 196 cases razor goods; 195 drums chemicals; 132 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo:—15 cases glassware; 165 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases rubber goods.

From Nagoya:—800 cases beer; 104 cases boxes; 110 cases cotton shirting; 22 cases clocks; 115 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—40 cases silk yarn; 350 cases glassware; 230 cases cotton shirting; 27 cases razor goods; 40 cases rubber goods; 243 cases cotton yarn; 20 cases cotton prints; 50 bags sulphur crystals; 78 bundles metal goods; 200 kegs lead; 1405 bundles brassware; 500 bags cemen 160 barrels coal pitch.

From Kobe:—70 cases silk yarn; 31 cases silk goods; 32 cases rubber goods; 135 cases ragor goods; 30 cases camphor; 38 cases metal goods; 220 cases cotton shirting; 796 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 76 cases canvas shoes; 12 cases cotton drill; 97 cases cotton jeans; 130 cases glassware; 1497 bags cement.

From Los Angeles:—100 bales cotton raw.

From Moji:—5 cases glass beads; 40 cases brassware; 500 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—50 bales cotton sheeting; 90 bales cotton yarn; 1029 bags tea; 733 bags green beans; 57 bales silk yarn; 31 bales silk piecegoods; 90 bales raw silk.

From Hongkong:—13 bales silk piecegoods, 6 bales raw silk; 7 bales punjam silk; 16 bales cotton socks; 150 bags sugarcandy; 85 cases chinaware; 80 cases cassia.

From Canton:—20 bundles china roots; 50 bags sugarcandy 20 bags galangel; 17 bales silk goods.

From Singapore:—775 bags sago flour; 293 bags rattans; 10 bags gum benzamin; 100 cases pine apples; 20 cases pines; 139 bags metal nuts; 778 pieces planks 40 bags brassware.

From Penang:—44 bags betelnuts; 156 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—157 bales gunnies; 226 H chests tea.

Commencing This Week
SAROJ FILM COMPANY Presents

GYPSY LOVE

Directed by Mr. DHIRUBHAI DESAI
Cameraman—Mr. KHOSLA.

CAST

Mr. JANIBABU, Mr. PRABHASHANKER
Miss MUMTAZ, Etc.

Cupid is Blind.

And the world is beautiful because of this Cupid.

The Prince Loved a Gypsy—Her fire was enough to intoxicate the Prince.

But the path of Love is full of difficulties

Come And See This

A Picture you will enjoy right from the start to the End.

West-End
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Coming— NEXT SATURDAY —Coming
Sagar Film Company's First Talking Picture
IT DANCES, IT SINGS, IT TALKS, IT THRILLS.

Romantic Prince

BE PREPARED FOR THE NEXT WEEK.
PACKED WITH SOUL-STIRRING INCIDENTS RINGS WITH RADIANT ROMANCE.

Clear Dialogue
Melodious Music

Hear Master VITHAL Sing
Listen To Miss ZUBEIDA'S Sweet Tune

ALL GORGEOUSLY COMBINED IN THIS TALKIE

Directed by: Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH
Cameraman: Mr. BOMAN IRANI

MAJESTIC CINEMA

IMPERIAL.
(Lamington Road).
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' THRILLING PRODUCTION.
"PROCLAMATION"
"PROCLAMATION"

Written by Mr. DAVE.
Directed by:—HOMI MASTER.
Photographed by:—Mr. VYAS.

Featuring Miss PANNA. Miss JAMNA, Master EBRAHIM and GANU BABOO.

The plot is full of MYSTERY, STUNTS, THRILLS AND ROMANCE. And you SHOULD NOT MISS IT.

Daily 3 Shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P.M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

THE MOST SENSATIONAL INDIAN DRAMA.

'BONDAGE"

A KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS PRODUCTION.

Featuring

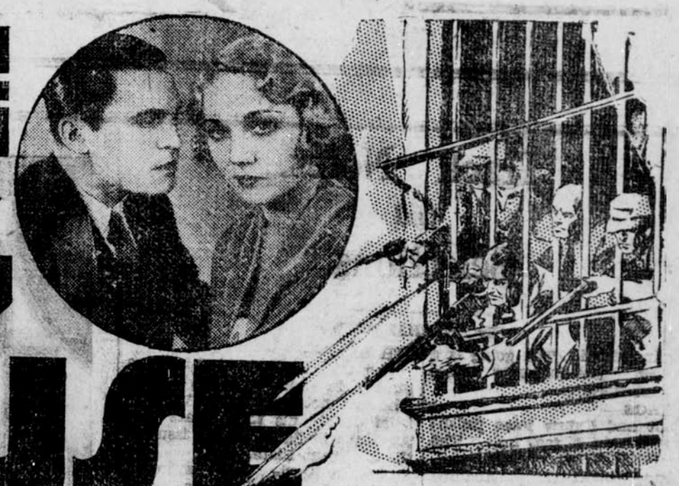
PANNA and BULBULE

From Saturday 8th August

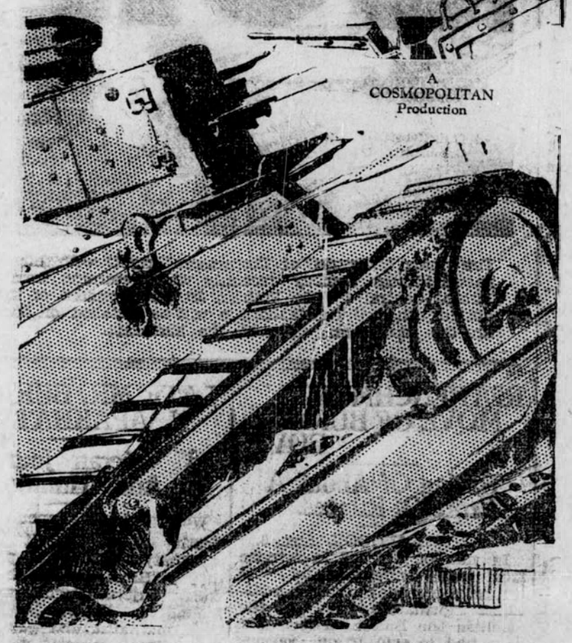
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 and Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P.M.

The Supreme Thrill of Your Motion-Picture Days!

THE BIG HOUSE



A COSMOPOLITAN Production



BLOODSHED! RIOTS! MURDER! REVOLUTION!

CONVICTS riot in ruthless, desperate bids for freedom. Guards overpowered and held as hostages: penitentiaries turned into battlefields in their mad efforts to escape their prison cells! Glorious romance that struggles for its very existence in these moments of mad frenzy! Nothing so timely, so soul-stirring has ever before reached the talking screen!

with this remarkable cast:

CHESTER MORRIS — WALLACE BEERY
LEWIS' STONE — ROBT. MONTGOMERY
LEILA HYAMS — GEORGE F. MARION
J. C. NUGENT

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

3,000 ARMED CONVICTS HEADED BY "BUTCH" HUNGRY AND DESPERATE

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

ALSO
CHARLIE CHASE IN BIG SQUAWKS

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

Commencing Saturday 8th
PRABHAT FILM COMPANY'S MASTERPIECE OF THE SCREEN

THE
STOLEN BRIDE

A vivid picture of the maldeeds of a tyrant who in the intoxication of his power violated the sanctity of hearth and home.

THE
STOLEN BRIDE

He did every thing to aggravate the miseries of the people. He ruled with ruthless hands. He debauched his regal powers. In the end Nemesis overtook him. See.

THE
STOLEN BRIDE
Stunts and Thrills
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, BOMBWAY.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Folies Bergere Revue.
"PARIS"
With IRENE BORDINI and JACK BUCHANAN.
First National All-Colour Hit!

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Story of a Chorus Girl
BROWN SUGAR
featuring
CONSTANCE CARPENTER.
From the Stage Play by Lady Arthur Lever.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Minstrel Don Juan
RUDY VALEE
in
THE VAGABOND LOVER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Production.

NATIKA CO.
BOMBAY THEATRE
(Grant Road Corner.)
SATURDAY 3 Shows
3-30, 6-15, and 9-30 p.m.

प्रीतिविवाह या ने 'स्नेह ओ लग्न'
OR **LOVE MARRIAGE.**

Wonderful Stage Talkie For Lovers!
SUNDAY 2 SHOWS
3-30 and 6-15 p.m.

Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 and 4.

LALITKALADARSH
A Drama Full Of Love, Romance and Patriotism
By Mr. Y. N. Tipnis
"NEKJAT- MARATHA"
(NEW PLAY)
—MATINEE SHOWS—
on Saturday the 8th August at 4 p. m. (S, T.)
and Sunday the 9th August at 3-30 p. m, (S, T,)
PLANS FOR 15th and 16th ARE OPEN FOR BOOKING

NEXT SATURDAY
Ramon Novarro
AT
PATHE CINEMA

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931.

Track Notes. and Selections.

(By "HAPHAZARD")

It rained again. The going is a bit heavy. The following horses were seen working.

1ST RACE.—

Orient and Funny Face finished together in a fast mile. The former should win.

Blotting Kagaz (late Alladin) pleased when sent over a mile.

Turkey seems to improve every day. Watch him.

Falcon ran a good race last Saturday. His track work is excellent but in company he runs a different race.

France is another one who ran a good fourth. Make a note of him.

Yafar finished well with his stable mate Arcadia. Arcadia was well in hand.

I select the following:—

1 ORIENT.
2 BLOTTING KAGAZ
3 FRANCE
F TURKEY

2ND RACE.—

Kashaf pleased when subjected to a mile with a stable mate. Will run close to the winner Bunny Hug.

Farman ran a good race last time and if judiciously ridden should secure a place.

Paris with Easton up should also run well.

Bunny Hug is a certainty.

1 BUNNY HUG
2 KASHAF
3 FARMAN
F PARIS

3RD. RACE.—

Sohail's entries have at last been accepted. After winning two races in Mysore, his entries were refused both in Mysore and Bangalore. Now that he is proved to be an Arab it will pay to follow him.

Vita is a stone better than he was last season. If he be pursuaded to take a start with the field he will trouble Sohail.

Al Wali after winning a number of races has been promoted. An honest horse and one worth following Jassir will find the distance a little short. Keep an eye on this one.

I place them

1 SOHAIL
2 AL WALI
3 JASSIR
F VITA

4TH RACE.—

Swaran Latta started her winning career in the north. Her first outing should provide another winner to her trainer. She and her stable mate Billy Ryan did a rattling 6 furlongs.

Tangiers with a strong rider will finish nearer the winner.

Raisina is fit and well. If Fletcher can manage to last out she will trouble Swaran Latta.

Rathseen is also fit so is Devaka.

Heiress and Balkan Princess are both fit.

The order should be:—

1 SWARAN LATTA
2 RAISINA
3 TANGIERS
F DEVAKA

5TH RACE.—

The unlucky Rossauter, still a maiden in India, and the Lawyer who has not secured a winning brief during his three years of practice will fight out the issue in the Somerset Plate.

Captain Hardy has improved Jebel Druse a new comers went well with a stable mate. Make a note of this one.

They should finish thus.

1 ROSSAUTER
2 THE LAWYER
3 CAPTAIN HARDY
F JEBEL DRUSE.

6TH RACE.—

Southerner's last run in Bombay was very convincing. Higgins sent a stable mate with him in a burst over six furlongs. Finished ahead.

Roi de Montagne will finish very close to Southerner.. The consistent Miss Mount and Henrietta will fight for third place.

Lowland Raider is a fine chestnut colt. Watch him this time.

Kum Bak another new-comer is worth making a note of:

I choose:—

1 SOUTHERNER
2 ROI DE MONTAGNE
3 MISS MOUNT
F HENRIETTA

7TH RACE.—

The Sungum Plate should provide an interesting duel betwene, Collector, Kurdi and Mascat. Noori Sayid will find the distance a bit short.

Aman beat Shekib in a fast mile. Should run well.

I advise

1 COLLECTOR
2 AMAN
3 MASCAT
F KURDI

8TH RACE.—

Amsel and Romanesco are both fit. If the going improves I prefer Amsel.

If Chabootra likes the mud, he will trouble the winner.

Asterik who is now in charge of G. Essaji is in the pink of condition follow this one. A sure place.

I advise.

1 AMSEL
2 ROMANESCO
3 CHABOOTRA
F ASTERISK

9TH RACE.—

With 9-3 on his back and on a heavy going Empire ran well with Black King. Moonspark has never been better than he is now. Black King though fit is carrying too much weight. With Khalil in the saddle he worked well. Sea King's Bombay form should help him to be in the fighting line. Kabaila finished in front of Darianoor. She looked a picture when I last saw her.

Funny Face is a good swimmer He likes the Poona course. A likely upset. My choice is

1 EMPIRE
2 MOONSPARK
3 KABAILA
F FUNNY FACE

The young Maharaja of Travancore (right) with his mother the Junior Maharani (left) passed through Bombay recently while returning from Simla. They were received at the Bombay-Central by Mr. Pothan Joseph, President of the Travancore Association and a host of others. The Maharaja will be installed on the gadi in November. In the centre are the brother and sister of the Maharaja.

CAWNPORE MONEY SNATCHER SHOOTS TWO PERSONS WITH REVOLVER.

HE LOOKED LIKE "TIGER" AND SAID "PANI PILAO"!

Injured Men In Serious Condition.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 6.
(From Our Correspondent.)

An unusually daring dacoity was committed this evening near Khanoo Kothi not very far from the spot where another attack was made some time back. Today it was the turn of Chandrikaprasad Ramswarup Taqadgir a debt collector who was returning after his day's collections amounting to about Rs. 2,000. The assailant was dressed in coat shirt and dhoti and his name is Debidayal, a resident of Cawnpore. He snatched away the moneybag and was about to make good his escape when two men Sundarsingh and Dindayal rushed towards him, when the former was badly wounded in left-rib by a bullent shot by the assailant from a Webly and Scott six chambered revolver of officers pattern, which was afterwards recovered from him by the police. The injured man was immediately removed to Dr. Gupta and Patel at Nayacanj, who sent him to the hospital. His condition being precarious. Other man Din Dayal was also wounded. His condition also is serious. He was sent to hospital direct.

Assailant was overpowered after being clubbed from behind with a lathi.

He was very much like a tiger even after arrest.

Among other things he was heard to say "pani pilao" and seeing press reporters, whom he seemed to make out seeing their pen and paper in their hands, he was heard to remark "Presswalas are also present."

The assailant has been sent to Kotwali. Bullet from body of one has been extracted while other man is under operation at the time of wiring.

RETRENCHMENT MOVE OF BURMA GOVT.

"Saving Of About A Crore Of Rupees."

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

In view of the fall in revenue from trade depression and the low price of paddy also the additional expenditure due to the rebellion the Burma Government have had to embark on various projects of retrenchment. Cuts in the budget already ordered are expected to result in a saving of nearly a crore of rupees. The total budget provision being less than eleven and half crores the reduction is nearly nine per cent.—A. P.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Miss McDougall On Duties Of Graduates

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Sir George Stanley, Chancellor, presided over the annual convocation of the Madras University held at the Senate Hall this evening when over 1,200 graduates including 102 ladies received their degrees. For the first time in the history of the University the convocation address was delivered by a woman namely Miss T. McDougall, Principal of the Women's Christian College. Speaking on duties of graduates to the country, she said that what India needs—and what all countries need in these perilous and momentous days—is not only or chiefly leadership of men endowed with genius but, much more, the faithful and willing service of the great hosts of men and women citizens endowed with well-trained minds and inspired by self-disciplined patriotism who will carry on the public life of the nation with integrity and efficiency, maintain and improve the high traditions of the liberal professions and form wisely and express worthily Public Opinion which is the ultimate ruler of all modern states.—A. P.

LATE MR. BURJORJI N. APAKHATYAR

A Veteran Journalist And Humorist

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bujorji Nowroji Apakhatyar, editor and proprietor of the "Hindi Punch," the bright comic Gujerati-English weekly of Bombay. He was a veteran Parsi journalist, and was editing the "Hindi Punch" from 1878 single handed—a proud record indeed. He had a remarkable hold over the Gujerati language which he turned to great advantage in writing humorous sketches, on men and matter, which few writers in Gujerati could boast of, but none excelled. His shafts of witty criticism, thurst against friends and foes alike, made the weekly the brightest weekly in Bombay, eagerly sought after by the reading public on Sunday mornings. He had also a very good command over the English language; but a person is always at his best in the expression of his views in his mother tongue and the real humour and wit of which the deceased often gave remarkable proofs, was praised on all hands. Some of his cartoons were really original and remarkable, and they were reproduced in foreign papers. When the late Mr. W. T. Stead was editing his famous "Review of Reviews" many cartoons were reproduced in that monthly regularly.

By his death, Gujerati journalism has lost one of its brightest jewels. It is regrettable to see the phalanx of the veteran Parsi journalists who made their name and fame in the latter half of the last century and the first half of the present one so considerably thinned—thinned almost to the point of extinction.

Mr. Apakhatyar was the brother-in-law of late Mr. Maneckji Minocherhomji, the able editor of the "Bombay Samachar." His death will leave a gap in Gujerati journalism, which, it is feared, will be difficult to fill. May his soul rest in peace which was denied him—as it is denied many a drudging journalist in India—in his mundane career, in a profession which was to him so dear-in fact the very breath of his nostrils.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Special Conference On Sunday

The following is issued for publication by the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal:—

In view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi might not be able to come to Bombay on the 14th instant if fresh developments arise in the political atmosphere and if he decides not to go to the Round Table Conference, as also in view of the fact that many members of the All-India Congress Committee who are also members of the Hindustani Seva Dal might leave Bombay after the close of the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. may find it difficult to return on the 14th instant for the Conference, the Special Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal which was announced to be held on the 14th instant will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant, at the Jinnah Hall, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

EMERGENCY MEASURE.

As hte special Conference is convened is an emergency measure such of the members of the Dal as are opposed to the winding up of the existing constituent parts of the Dal organisation and to the handling over the charge of the organisation to the Congress are particularly requested to attend. But the public may be informed that this transfer of the Hindustani Seva Dal into the hands of the Congress is purely a formal affair, as the All-India Volunteer Board has already accepted the spirit and principle of the resolution of the Working Committee and recommended the same for adoption by the Conference.

DELEGATES.

Every Member of the Hindustani Seva Dal is eligible to become a delegate and the voting at the Conference shall be by Province—each province having one single vote only.

FEES.

The fee for delegates is fixed at annas four and for visitors annas eight only. Tickets can be had at the Congress House, or the Hindustani Seva Dal Office or at the Jinnah Hall at the time of the Conference.

SUBJECTS-COMMITTEE.

The All-India Volunteer Board shall be the Subjects Committee Subjects Committee of the Conference for the Special Conference. The Conference will meet at the Dal's Office, in Bombay at 7 a.m. on the 9th instant.

Members of the Dal who cannot attend are requested to send their opinions on the resolution of the Working Committee by telegram to Hardiker, Congress, Bombay.

Our Pateti Number.

The "Sunday Chronicle" dated 6th September will be issued as a Pateti Number. It will contain a number of articles, by well-known writers, on problems affecting the Parsis.

Besides, it will contain several interesting articles on a variety of subjects of national and international importance. The Number will be profusely illustrated.

Agents and advertisers are requested to book orders and space as early as possible.

RAMKRISHNA BISWAS Bengalis' Public Meeting

A largely attended meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay was held on Thursday night at Tayeb Manzil at Pydhownie under the auspices of the Bengali Union. Dr. A. C. Das presided

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay regrets the execution of Ramkrishna Biswas and while it expresses its unequivocal disapproval of terroristic attempts, it believes that the Government should be more cautious in dealing with such cases and should adopt such steps as would conciliate the people than alienating them."

Sjt. Sachindranath Mitra speaking on the resolution, described the life of Ramkrishna. In the course of his speech, Sjt. Mitra distinguished between "terrorism" and "organised action."

Sjt. Gopikabilash Sen addressing the meeting explained the present situation of the country.

Dr. Pratap Guha Roy in the course of his speech described the police high-handedness in Midnapore and Contai in Bengal and pointed out how Bengal had sent 17,000 men to jail during the Civil Disobedience movement.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated late at night.

Dacoities On The Frontier.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 6.

A gang of about 25 to 30 armed dacoits consisting of Afridis and outlaws under the notorious outlaw Qazi Nur Ahmad stopped a passenger lorry near Sardaryab River, about 3 miles from Charsadda and looted it. The cleaner of the lorry received a bullet wound. The police authorities being informed police reinforcements were rushed from Charsadda, but the gang escaped in the falling darkness. A pursuit party was organised, and sent after the dacoits. The latter are known to have killed a man at Dherishabara village and then disappeared in the neighbouring jungle.

A DARING DACOITY.

The same gang disguised as Frontier Constabulary men is believed to have been responsible for another dacoity committed in the village of Mashai on 4th August. They entered the house of a man named Sahibzada, telling him that they wanted to search the house for illicit arms. They then looted the house, badly wounding Sahibzada who died the following day.

The attack on the lorry, mentioned above, occurred on the 28th July a few minutes after Devidas Gandhi's car had crossed the Sardaryab bridge on his journey to Utmanzai.—A. P.

NEW ACTING DEWAN OF MYSORE

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Mysore Government Gazette Extraordinary announces the appointment of Mr. S. P. Rajagonalachari (Revenue Commissioner) as Officiating 2nd Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Executive Council vice Mr. K. Matthan who becomes Senior Member of the Council

Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao officiates as Dewan vice Sir Mirza Ismail who has been placed on special duty in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian Round Table Conference in London.—A. P.

MODEL MILL LABOUR DISPUTE

Establishment Of Conciliation Board On The Anvil.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

Interviewed by a press representative, Sir M. Dadabhoy, Managing Director of the Model Mills stated as follows.

Q:—What retrenchment policy has been decided by the authorities of the Model Mills?

A.:—The question is under consideration but the directors have not come to a decision. We have been paying famine allowance since the construction of the mills as the prices of foodstuffs were high. But now they have fallen and so of cotton and yarn and cloth and unless the wages are readjusted to the present market value of manufactured goods, the mill is bound to make a loss, we contemplate making retrenchment of 20 per cent in the wages both of the workers and the staff. And to the same extent the Managing Agents will give up their Commission.

Q.:—What is your idea about the threatened strike of the workers in the mills?

A.:—Our labour is fully aware of the conditions under which we are at present running the mills. Mr. Ruiker, president of the Nagpur Textile Union, by misrepresenting that there is to be a strike, tries to create trouble and his methods of carrying on the work of the Union are questionable. He is pestering us with proposals which are impossible in the financial state of the mills and to which we shall never agree.

Q:—What is the attitude of the Model Mills authorities towards the appointment of a Conciliation Board as demanded by the Textile Union.

A.:—It is premature to express any definite opinion on the establishment of a Conciliation Board. It is certainly one of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission and we are waiting for the decisions of important Trade Centres such as Ahmedabad or Cawnpore and also of the Government of India on the Whitley Report to take any action in the matter. Mr. Ruiker desires to precipitate matters without realising the responsibility, but we as businessmen have to weigh the question thoroughly and examine the situation from all points of view before coming to a definite decision.

JOINING TWO DELHI MUNICIPALITIES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

It is understood that there is a move to amalgamate the Delhi municipality with the New Delhi and Notified Area Municipalities.

In this connection the Secretary of the Delhi Municipality is reported to have received enquiries from the Govenment of India to show how much saving in annual expenditure would be effected if these three Municipalities were amalgamated.

He has also been asked to furnish comparative statement of municipal taxation between Delhi and Presidency towns.—A. P.

ADVANCE SWADESHI INSURANCE

National Fire And General Insurance Company

BOMBAY, Monday.

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Branch of the National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of Calcutta took place at the offices of the Company in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on Saturday.

At the outset Mr. P. D. Churi, Branch Secretary made a few preliminary remarks. He said that it was a happy augury that inauguration of the Business of this New National concern synchronised with the anniversary day of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Bombay had taken the lead in starting of Fire and General Insurance concerns during the boom days. It was a truly far sighted and patriotic step. Thus Bombay group is now growing healthily but as one of the two, of the most important commercial and Industrial centres of India, Calcutta had not up to now a Swadeshi Fire and General Insurance Co.

The well known Directors of the National Insurance Co. Ltd., were also the Directors of the National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. He felt confident that this new baby would grow up into a giant pioneer ere long.

In a short, apt words, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer declared the Branch open. He said that the National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., was a most welcome accession to the ranks of Indian General Insurance Companies. This new Company was launched by men of the right type and abilities.

After a few concluding remarks by the President, a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting adjourned to tea and light refreshments.

Railwaymen's Federation.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, announces that the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation meets at Madras on the 22nd and 23rd instant to consider the Government's reply and, if a ballot is ordered on 10th August, the result of the ballot and the final decision in case Government's reply is unsatisfactory.—A. P.

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